

## In Poland, Military to Win More Power

By John Kifner  
New York Times Service  
WARSAW — Poland's parliament has approved a "suspension" of martial law that actually tightens the grip of military rule.

The long-awaited measure, voted Saturday, appeared directed largely at improving Poland's image abroad in the hope that Western trade sanctions would be lifted. It was also an attempt, following the apparent crushing of the Solidarity independent trade union movement, to appeal for popular support for the government.

But the measure kept intact many of the sweeping state powers exercised by the military regime of General Wojciech Jaruzelski. It specified that any or all provisions of full martial law, originally imposed Dec. 13, 1981, could be imposed at any time and made some key martial law practices permanent.

[Poland's Council of State ordered the suspension of martial law Sunday, effective Dec. 31. Jaruzelski, reported from Warsaw, said the decision had been expected after the vote Sunday by the Sejm, Poland's parliament, and a government spokesman had said last Monday that the suspension would take place Dec. 31.]

It was learned Saturday that the Roman Catholic Church criticized the legislation in a letter sent to the leadership of the Sejm from the



General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Poland's ruler, left, with Deputy Prime Minister Janusz Obojski during a session Saturday of the Polish parliament, the Sejm, on suspending martial law.

Council of Bishops. The letter was signed by Archbishop Jozef Glemp of Warsaw.

The bishops' letter said the government was moving in the wrong direction and would not regain its credibility by sharpening "the rigors and repressive character of the regulations while at the same time proclaiming a relaxation."

The letter was critical of measures that enabled factory managers and school officials to dismiss workers and students who caused unrest, saying that "such classic formulas can lead only to the creation of a peculiar psychological terror. This could be a pretext for unjust, arbitrary decisions."

The church also criticized provisions allowing wiretapping, saying

## Israel Drops a Demand on Talks

### Major Obstacle Removed to Negotiations on Lebanon

By David K. Shipler  
New York Times Service  
JERUSALEM — Israel dropped its insistence Sunday on Jerusalem as a site for talks on security arrangements with Lebanon, thereby removing a major obstacle to direct negotiations directed at the withdrawal of Israeli forces.

Israeli officials said they hoped the talks could begin within the next few days.

The retreat was made at Prime Minister Menachem Begin's initiative at the weekly meeting of the Israeli cabinet, according to the cabinet secretary, Dan Meridor. The action followed a reported Lebanese agreement on a negotiating framework that is to include talks on normalizing Israeli-Lebanese trade and tourism relations.

It also followed the return to the Middle East last week of a U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib, with a letter to Mr. Begin from President Ronald Reagan urging flexibility. Mr. Habib met Sunday with Mr. Begin.

Israeli officials said, however, that they had no formal word on whether Syria was willing to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. Israel has said that after an exchange of prisoners and the departure of remaining Palestinian guerrilla units from northern Lebanon and the Bekaa valley, Israeli troops would be ready for a simultaneous withdrawal with the Syrians.

Israel is understood to be anxious to establish monitoring stations in southern Lebanon, with access corridors for Israeli personnel. Mr. Begin's government is also said to be hoping for a close working relationship with the Lebanese Army in a 25-mile (40-kilometer) border zone, or a build-up there of the Israeli-supplied Lebanese Christian militia led by Major Saad Haddad.

Originally, Israel made two procedural demands regarding the talks with Lebanon, both aimed at giving relations the aura of diplomatic recognition.

One was to have delegations headed by cabinet ministers, rather than the military officers that Lebanon wanted. On Nov. 28, Israel compromised and agreed that lower-level civilians could head the delegations.

The second, to conduct the negotiations in the two capitals, was an effort to secure de facto Lebanese recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's seat of government.

But the government in Beirut has been anxious to avoid conflict with the rest of the Arab world, which claims Jerusalem as Arab.

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Leading their delegations at a meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries that opened Sunday in Vienna to discuss production levels were Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, second from left, the petroleum and mineral resources minister of Saudi Arabia; Mani Said al-Oteiba, with beard, the petroleum and mineral resources minister of the United Arab Emirates; and Humberto Calderón Berti, second from right, the energy and mines minister of Venezuela.

## Saudi Minister Sees '50-50 Chance' For OPEC Production Agreement

The Associated Press  
VIENNA — OPEC concluded the first day of its year-end conference Sunday without agreement on a production-quota plan crucial to the unity of the world oil cartel.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, said that chances of reaching the agreement were about "50-50."

"I am not that optimistic, but I think we moved a little bit," said Sheikh Yamani. "It's 50-50 at this stage, and which 50 will prevail, God knows."

Sheikh Yamani said that the conference would continue Monday. Experts have predicted a fall in the price of oil on world markets if the conference ends without an agreement.

In addition to production sharing, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is expected to discuss proposals to freeze the current \$34-a-barrel price. On Saturday, some leading ministers predicted the price would not be changed.

In his opening address Sunday, the conference president, Yahya Dikko, Nigeria's oil minister, said: "We must act with resolve to prevent this period of difficulty from becoming a time of crisis which could conceivably engulf us all."

"Conservation and substitution are being harder than before," he said. "There has been a substantial rise in non-OPEC oil production, which is steadily displacing OPEC supplies."

Mr. Dikko added: "As if all the foregoing problems were not enough, we ourselves spent a whole year and more in disarray over sharing production and uniting prices, thereby helping to further depress the market."

■ **Struggle for Primacy**  
Earlier, John Tagliabue of The New York Times reported from Vienna:

The bargaining came against a background of efforts by Iran to sharply increase its share of OPEC

## Bulgarian Link to Attack on Pope Questioned

### But Israelis, West Germans See East Bloc Role in Terrorism Elsewhere

By Henry Kamm  
New York Times Service  
JERUSALEM — Israeli and West German intelligence and security sources with a special interest in international terrorism are skeptical of allegations of a Bulgarian connection in last year's attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II by a Turk.

Intelligence agencies in both countries, however, regard Bulgaria as an important link in a terrorist network.

The Soviet Union and its European allies, as well as China, North Korea, Cuba and Vietnam, are believed by Israeli intelligence officials to be supplying the various branches of the Palestine Liberation Organization, some of which

are mutually antagonistic, with arms and training. The Palestinians, in turn, extend shelter, training and arms to other terrorist groups and sometimes recruit them for their operations.

The West German and Israeli agencies, which maintain close ties with their Italian counterparts, as they do with most others in pro-Western countries, do not regard the Italian secret services as of the highest standard.

They fear that rivalry within the Italian internal security agencies, doubtful evidence or outright "disinformation" may have played a role in the disclosure of information that caused an investigating magistrate, Judge Ilario Martella, to have a Bulgarian airline official in Rome arrested last month on

suspicion of "active complicity" in the attempted assassination of the pope on May 13, 1981.

Judge Martella has also moved for the lifting of diplomatic immunity from two members of the Bulgarian Embassy's staff so that they may issue arrest warrants for them on related charges. Both have been withdrawn to Bulgaria.

The sources, interviewed in Israel and West Germany, do not claim possession of evidence exonerating Bulgarians from having aided Mehmet Ali Agca, who is serving a life term in Italy for having fired the shots that seriously wounded the pope. But, separately and firmly, they stated their belief that Bulgaria, whose secret service they consider an adjunct of the Soviet KGB, would not have taken so

grave a diplomatic risk for so nebulous a political advantage with such a high chance of the plot's disclosure.

The skepticism of the intelligence agencies is more striking in Israel, which has waged a consistent campaign to convince the world that Palestinian terrorism is a creature of Soviet policy and the source of other terrorist acts in Western nations, and thus would have been happy to have been able to implicate Palestinians or Bulgarians in the shooting of the pope.

The Israeli intelligence officials said Israel had captured enough men, material and documentation during the war in Lebanon to sustain Israeli charges against the Soviet Union and its satellites. They said, however, that they had seized 28 Turks, but no West European or Japanese terrorists, in their occupation of Palestinian camps and bases.

They said they had shared documentary evidence of Turkish, West German, Italian and Irish terrorists who had been trained in Lebanese Palestinian camps with the governments concerned and would not be surprised if recent arrests of suspects, particularly in Italy and West Germany, had resulted from this intelligence.

Continuing a report from a high-ranking West German Interior Ministry official, an Israeli intelligence source said a number of Palestinian activists who had fled from Beirut during the Israeli siege had been given shelter in Bulgaria. He reported that three officers of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a leftist hard-line group, were now staying at the Vitosha Hotel in Sofia.

Reports originating in Italy, believed to derive from continuing "confessions" by Mr. Agca, had described the Vitosha as a meeting place for terrorists, gunrunners and narcotics smugglers.

The source said Israeli intelligence had traced no movement of PLO activists to other communist countries since their departure from Beirut. But he said the granting of asylum to Palestinian militants marked the second time in

## Social Democrats Sweep Hamburg In Setback for Kohl Government

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service  
BONN — In the first test of opinion since the formation of West Germany's conservative government 11 weeks ago, the opposition Social Democrats won a stunning majority victory Sunday in Hamburg to the state legislature in Hamburg.

The Social Democrats' sweep, which had not been expected, was a big boost for the party as it heads into a national election campaign against Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats. The triumph ended a situation in Hamburg in which the radical Greens had held the balance between the two major parties.

Helped by former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who campaigned actively in his home town, the Social Democrats won 64 seats in the 120-member Hamburg senate while the Christian Democrats tumbled from being the biggest party to 48 seats, according to the election authorities.

The Greens lost one seat, dropping to eight. The Free Democrats, junior members of Mr. Kohl's gov-

erning coalition, were again blocked from the legislature, further darkening their prospects for survival as West Germany's third party in the general elections expected in March.

Both Mr. Schmidt and the incumbent Social Democrat lord mayor, Klaus von Dohnanyi, attempted to turn the Hamburg vote into a referendum on Mr. Kohl's coalition. They accused the coalition of siding with the rich against the poor through cuts in welfare benefits and student loans and legislation that makes it easier for landlords to raise rents.

Mr. Schmidt declared Sunday that the vote was "a considerable nationwide signal to Mr. Kohl's government, which on Friday intentionally lost a confidence motion to open the way to national elections. The former chancellor said citizens had expressed their 'outrage' over Kohl policies that demanded sacrifices by the poor 'while the affluent go untouched.'"

In elections in June, while Mr. Schmidt was chancellor, the Christian Democrats edged out the Social Democrats by one seat, but

both parties were short of a majority.

Amid growing national concern that Hamburg's paralyzed legislature could become a model for Bonn, the senate was dissolved in October for new elections. There was little expectation that one party could win a majority.

But, in a turnout of almost 80 percent of the city-state's 1.2 million voters, the Social Democrats increased from their 42.7 percent share of the popular vote in June to 51.3 percent, according to final official figures. The Christian Democrats fell from 43.2 percent to 38.6 percent, and the Greens fell from 7.1 percent to 6.8 percent.

The Free Democrats, who have become badly divided since supporting Mr. Kohl in September, received only 2.6 percent of the Hamburg vote, as against 4.9 percent in June. A party needs at least five percent to secure parliamentary representation.

Hamburg has been a Social Democratic bastion since the end of World War II, and the party appeared Sunday to have recouped



Helmut Schmidt

## Russia Denies Role in Pope Attack

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service  
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has issued a statement strongly denying that there was any complicity by Moscow in the attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II.

The statement Saturday also dismissed Western speculation on the matter as "a campaign totally steeped in lies."

The three-paragraph item was unusual in that it carried the heading "statement" but gave no attribution to the government, as is usually the case with such declarations. But its importance was indicated by its appearance in Saturday's issues of Izvestia and Pravda, the principal government and party newspapers, and by its appearance three times in 24 hours in the English-language service of Tass.

The statement gave Soviet readers none of the background against which Western speculation about the assassination attempt has developed. Suggestions of possible Soviet involvement were made by officials in Italy and elsewhere after Italian authorities began investigating reports that implicated a number of people from Bulgaria,

perhaps the Soviet Union's most faithful ally in the Eastern bloc.

"Absurd insinuations that some socialist countries are involved in the attempt made on the life of Pope John Paul II in May of last year have been circulated in a number of Western states lately," the statement said. "This campaign, totally steeped in lies, is spearheaded against Bulgaria. Foul nods are made from time to time also in the direction of the Soviet Union."

"Such statements should be ignored in general," the declaration said, but then alluded to one reason the suggestion of a Soviet connection had prompted such an authoritative and emphatic rejection — the danger that the allegations might incite new trouble in Poland, the pope's native country.

"Attempts are being made to speculate on the feelings of trusting people, in particular believers," the statement said. It offered no elaboration, but Soviet citizens are generally well aware that the overwhelming majority of Poles are Roman Catholics and that Pope John Paul is a Pole.

Another apparent reason for the unusual insistence with which the denial was issued — it is rare for

Tass to publish any item three times — is that the new Soviet party leader, Yuri V. Andropov, was chairman of the KGB, the state security agency, at the time of the attempt on the pope's life.

Last September, Radio Moscow denounced as "absurd" and "unfounded" allegations in a Reader's Digest article that the Kremlin either planned or acquiesced to the attack.

Most of the speculation on Bulgarian and Soviet involvement in the attempt has focused on the KGB, which has a history of participation in attempts to discredit and, on occasion, to kill individuals outside the Soviet Union who were considered a threat.

Perhaps more than any of its counterparts in the Soviet bloc, the Bulgarian secret police operates as an adjunct of the KGB. Theories linking the KGB to a conspiracy being spread abroad by a Bulgarian airline employee was arrested in Rome on suspicion of complicity with Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish citizen convicted of shooting the pope. The Italians are also seeking other Bulgarians, including two diplomats who returned home recently.

## Shultz's European Tour: An Apparent Victory for Quiet Diplomacy

By Michael Geiler  
Washington Post Service  
LONDON — George P. Shultz has apparently produced a victory for quiet diplomacy in his first voyage through Western Europe as secretary of state.

What remains to be seen after he returned to Washington on Saturday, the last of 13 days of travels to seven allied capitals, was the durability of gains that Mr. Shultz seems to have achieved.

Those gains were in restoring a measure of trust to the U.S. leadership, polishing the Reagan administration's badly tarnished image in Europe, achieving somewhat better unity within the Atlantic Alliance and, perhaps most important, defusing sharp disputes literally over bread, butter and ideology that had threatened to divide the alliance.

Mr. Shultz, a former corporate executive, business school dean and Treasury secretary under President Richard M. Nixon, showed that he was able to apply his penchant for quiet problem-solving to foreign policy in visits to West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, France, Spain and Britain.

Just one month ago, U.S. relations with France were severely strained. The French expressed deep resentment over the White House's implication that France had made concessions in its attitude toward trade with Moscow to induce the

United States to lift sanctions on suppliers to the Soviet natural gas pipeline project.

Yet last week, Mr. Shultz and France's external relations minister, Claude Cheysson, sat together, formally atuned, sipping brandies, calling each other by their first names and explaining to reporters how they had agreed on new studies on trade with Moscow.

Just one month ago, the prospect of an agricultural trade war loomed between an increasingly angry United States and most of Western Europe's heavily subsidized producers.

Yet 12 days ago in Brussels, Agriculture Secretary John R. Block said that there would be a sort of truce while a group was established to study the problem more thoroughly.

Sitting next to Mr. Block was Mr. Shultz, a pleasant man who does not ruffle easily and who, in private sessions with quarrelsome U.S. and European officials, had cooled the rhetoric and set up the study group.

But the real test will come this spring, when the results of the study are known. Only then will there be a clearer picture about whether there is a real willingness to compromise or whether disputes have merely been postponed.

In London, Mr. Shultz also met with U.S. am-

bassadors from throughout Europe. Several said privately that they were not as optimistic as Mr. Shultz about the durability of some of the accords. If there was any private criticism of the secretary of state, it was said to be about his seeming unwillingness to disclose whatever complaints he had heard during his travels.

In his five months as secretary, as in much of his career, Mr. Shultz has been known as a highly intelligent and effective negotiator, a management expert and economist who believes in talking things over. But if the study groups fail to produce compromise, Shultz the negotiator may become Shultz the arm-twister.

Such a situation could develop with the new Socialist government of Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain.

Mr. Shultz, 62, and Mr. González, 40, got along very well at a meeting in Madrid, observers for both sides said. The visit was deemed important because Mr. González promised during his election campaign to review and submit to public vote the decision by his predecessors to join NATO.

The United States wants Spain to stay in the alliance, and the Spanish government — certainly its military — is probably inclined to remain. Public opinion, however, seems to be against membership.

Mr. Shultz went to Spain to put Mr. González

at ease. But some Spanish observers say it may be a year or two before Mr. González is strong enough politically to try to persuade Spain to stay in NATO, if that is what he favors. And some allied officials say that NATO will not tolerate that wait, forcing Mr. Shultz to exert pressure sooner rather than later.

The picture of Mr. Shultz as a pragmatist and executor of President Ronald Reagan's foreign policy seems accurate. During his trip, Mr. Shultz revealed very little about himself or his ideas. He prefers little or no public discussion of issues by officials until government decisions are made.

His performance is in sharp contrast to that of his predecessor, Alexander M. Haig Jr. A U.S. diplomat said: "It's nice to have someone calm again."

President François Mitterrand of France is said to have told colleagues that his meeting with Mr. Shultz was the best he has had in many years with a top U.S. official, according to French officials.

Mr. Shultz's favorable reputation abroad can also be explained by his style and presence. While he seems so low-key to reporters that it is frequently not clear how he feels about something, authority seems to flow naturally to him.

"In six months, Mr. Shultz has made a major mark upon the world," Foreign Secretary Francis Pym of Britain said Saturday.

In a remark echoed in all the capitals visited by Mr. Shultz, Mr. Pym added: "And he has certainly put his stamp on United States foreign policy."

If Mr. Shultz is putting his own stamp on foreign policy, it may well be in stressing the link between international economics and diplomacy. He discusses economics eagerly and often with all foreign leaders.

Like many Europeans, Mr. Shultz tends to measure security questions with economic data rather than exclusively in terms of military power.

In simple terms, his aides say, he believes that if the West improves its economies it will first help itself, improving cohesion within the alliance, making defense more affordable and reducing pressure to sell to Moscow, at reduced prices, goods that could strengthen the Soviet Union.

It will also, he believes, eventually rejuvenate Third World markets, removing instability that the Russians can exploit.

Mr. Shultz seems comfortable echoing Mr. Reagan's basic instincts about the Soviet threat. But he does not believe that economic pressure will humble Moscow, his associates say, and he tried to reach out cautiously throughout his trip with a message that the United States was prepared in response positively to initiatives to improve relations.

**INSIDE**

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■ Following new revelations of Argentina's role in covert operations in Central America, military leaders reportedly have assured protesting Argentine government officials that military personnel have been withdrawn from the area. Page 5.

■ North Korea has become the leading supplier of arms to Iran in an arrangement that has helped Iran finance its continuing war with Iraq, according to a high-ranking U.S. defense official. Page 2.

■ A U.S. plan to move its European military headquarters from West Germany to Britain in the event of war has touched off a controversy in West Germany over America's determination and ability to defend Europe. Page 3.



## Cairo Trying to Cope With Flood of Disasters

Broken Sewer Main, Water Shortage Push City to Environmental Precipice

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

CAIRO — A spate of local disasters this month has brought home to Egyptian authorities and 12 million Egyptians alike just how fine a line this ancient Nile Valley city, engulfed in humanity, is walking on the precipice of environmental catastrophe.

In early December, a major sewer main — rusted, overworked and unattended — burst in the middle-class district of Giza, home to the pyramids, many fancy nightclubs and tourist hotels and about three million Egyptians.

Lakes of sewer water sprang up overnight in some low-lying sections of Giza and the neighboring Dokki and Mohandessin districts. In other sections, residential areas reminiscent of Venice, with crisscrossing canals running between rows of buildings.

With no place to go in the overcrowded city, few Egyptians have abandoned their homes and instead cope as best they can with the filthy water and the stench. Sewer water also began bubbling up in central Cairo, on the east bank of the Nile, apparently because of a backup in the whole system.

The troubles did not stop there. The city authorities, to stem the sea of sewer water, cut back on the water supply to reduce the pressure. As a result, hundreds of thousands of people found themselves with little or no drinking water.

The water shortage, in turn, provoked a crisis for bakeries, which could not turn out their usual mountains of the disk-shaped bread known as ash baladi, which, together with fava beans, is the mainstay of the poorer classes. It is also considered a key to the political stability of any regime in Cairo.

The government, fully aware of the importance of bread to its survival, went on full alert. President Hosni Mubarak made it known that a hasty repair of the sewer main was a top priority and ordered progress reports every four hours.

The first reports said repairs would be finished in a few days. But each day has brought a readjustment in estimates of when the water and sewerage systems will be flowing normally again.

As if a sea of sewer water on the loose were not enough, a week after the main broke Dec. 3, a six-story building in the Bassatine district collapsed, killing 47 residents. Old homes and buildings crumble away regularly in Cairo, but seldom is the death toll so high.

The next day, a fire broke out in the Carlton Hotel in the seaside resort of Alexandria, killing 10 persons and injuring 14. Such fires are a rarity in Egypt.

Many Egyptians have reacted to the discomforts of life in Cairo with the phrase that has become a national reflex toward the daily travails: "ma a'lesh," or "never mind."

But outsiders soothsayers who for years have been predicting "apocalypse now" for Cairo see in the huge sewage spill and water shortage the long overdue fulfillment of their prophecy.

After all, they noted, the Cairo sewerage system was built in 1914 for a city of less than one million, and the waterworks date from 1865.

The infrastructures of the big cities are "virtually disintegrating," said the English-language Egyptian Gazette. "Water networks and sewage systems are in dire need of renovation. What is even more deplorable is that authorities have been aware of such dangers for more than 20 years."

U.S. specialists working with the Agency for International Development say the Egyptians have started overhauling the Cairo sewerage network, with help from the United States and Britain.

Work on new pipes was nearly completed when the big main burst. Water and sewerage authorities were caught in a race against time in replacing steel pipes having a 10-year life span that were laid 14 years ago, AID specialists said. "The break just beat them to the finish," said one. "Actually they are doing very well."

## Prime Minister Resigns After Loss in Portugal

Reuters

LISBON — Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão announced his resignation Sunday, a week after his Social Democratic Party suffered significant losses in local elections.

The president, General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, can dissolve Parliament and call elections or ask the governing rightist coalition, the Democratic Alliance, to form a new government. He will decide whether to call the elections after Mr. Balsemão formally presents his resignation Monday.

In a statement announcing his resignation, Mr. Balsemão said there was no reason to hold elections before Parliament's mandate expired in 1984. But the Socialist and Communist opposition urged General Eanes to dissolve Parliament.

Explaining his resignation, Mr. Balsemão said he had decided to devote himself entirely to the Social Democratic Party, which emerged as the biggest loser in local elections Dec. 12. He also accused other members of the Democratic Alliance coalition, including his own Social Democrats, of betraying him.

Mr. Balsemão gave no indication of who would succeed him if no elections were called.

If General Eanes does not call the elections, the next government will be formed by the Democratic Alliance. The coalition, dominated by the Social Democrats, includes the Christian Democrats and the tiny Monarchist Party. It has a comfortable parliamentary majority.

The three leading candidates to succeed Mr. Balsemão are former Prime Minister Carlos Mota Pinto, who held office for six months in 1979, Finance Minister João Salgueiro and João Mota Amaral, head of the Azores regional government.

Mr. Balsemão made his resignation statement during a meeting of the Social Democrats' national leadership. He said he had told General Eanes of his decision to resign, thus bringing down Portugal's 14th government since the revolution in 1974 ended 40 years of dictatorship.

He said he had achieved the main goals he had set despite obstacles put up by his opponents in the rightist coalition, the leftist opposition and other "organs of sovereignty." This appeared to be an allusion to General Eanes, who has often sided with the left.

Mr. Balsemão listed his greatest achievement as the conclusion of last summer's constitutional revision, which strengthened civilian control of government by abolishing



Francisco Pinto Balsemão

ing a powerful military oversight council.

Mr. Balsemão said he had decided long ago to step down in order to dedicate himself to the party. But the electoral setback appeared to have precipitated his resignation. The election was Mr. Balsemão's first electoral test, and he had said he would regard it as a popular verdict on his leadership.

Meanwhile, in northern Portugal, rioting erupted Sunday when the authorities tried to repeat local elections that were postponed a week ago after protesters stormed polling stations in the small town of Vizeu. They were demanding their own local council.

On Sunday, hundreds of residents, summoned by church bells and fire alarms, damaged polling booths and tore up voting slips after defying riot police with shouts of "This is not Poland." The police charged the demonstrators but later left the town.

## More Power For Military

(Continued from Page 1)

missed, but now there is an "explanatory procedure" first. A worker in a militarized factory can now appeal the refusal of his manager to let him resign.

But, in sum, the measures institutionalized martial law measures. Prohibitions against distributing or owning illegal pamphlets, films, tapes or publications were put into the criminal law, and any attempt to cause "disorder" was also made a crime.

Military courts for major "economic" or "social" crimes were kept, as was effective militarization of key mines, transport facilities and factories.

Poland Denies Jamming

The Associated Press reported from London that the Polish authorities have denied jamming British Broadcasting Corporation radio broadcasts to Poland during the temporary detention Thursday of Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader.

A BBC spokesman said Friday that the Poles, in an apology to the BBC, attributed the interference to "generator malfunction" and said they had taken all necessary steps to rectify the situation.



Two Bulgarians implicated in the shooting of Pope John Paul II appearing at a news conference in Sofia. Italian authorities have issued an arrest warrant for Vassiliev Guelio Kolev, right, who was secretary to the military attaché at the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome, and attempted to revoke the diplomatic immunity.

## U.S. Aide Notes Close Andropov-Bulgaria Ties

By Murray Marder

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Richard Pipes, President Ronald Reagan's departing chief adviser on the Soviet Union, says that if Bulgarian operatives were behind the attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II last year, the chain of responsibility runs all the way to Yuri V. Andropov, the new Soviet leader.

"There is a big 'if' in the linkage, however," Mr. Pipes emphasized after he made the assessment of Mr. Andropov's possible complicity in a television interview Friday with the Cable News Network.

Mr. Pipes told the network that any Bulgarian conspiracy to kill the pontiff would "certainly" have involved the KGB, the Soviet secret police. Therefore, he added in a reference to Mr. Andropov, "it could not have occurred without his authorization." Mr. Andropov was head of the KGB until last spring, when he joined the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Last month he succeeded the late president, Leonid I. Brezhnev, as the party chairman.

Mr. Pipes stressed Saturday, after the interview was aired, that "the Bulgarian connection has not been solidly made — and it is only inferential." On television, he had said that "to me the evidence is very strong."

Furthermore, Mr. Pipes said Saturday, he was not basing his assessment on official intelligence reports. His information, he said, came from press accounts of the investigation into the attack on the pope in St. Peter's Square on May 13, 1981, and "a gut feeling of how these people operate."

Mr. Pipes said that, until the investigation was completed, "it would be very risky for the president to come out and say anything charging the Bulgarians, let alone the Russians, with complicity."

Mr. Reagan, in a national radio interview Saturday, said of the investigation, "I don't think I should express a belief on this. I'm just going to wait and see what the investigation brings."

## Saudi Sees '50-50 Chance' Of OPEC Output Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

the conference," Mr. Oteiba said. Participants said the ministers of all 13 member countries would try to reach a framework for an agreement whose details could be completed at formal sessions Sunday and Monday.

Mr. Oteiba said the ministers wanted production ceilings to be allocated on the basis of projected demand for 1983. "In other words, if demand on OPEC oil is 18 million barrels per day, we are going to use 18 million barrels as a base for new ceilings," he said.

The dispute is essentially a result of Iran's demand that its present level of production of almost three million barrels a day be recognized as an official quota, as opposed to its current quota of 1.2 million barrels. To offset that increase, Iran is pressing demands that Saudi Arabia reduce its quota from 7.5 million barrels a day; Saudi Arabia actually produces less than that, to try to support OPEC prices.

Iran's minister of petroleum, Mohammed Ghazali, has left little doubt about his country's goal. Talking to reporters late Friday night, he said, "We believe that if we receive the three million quota, which is our share, then definitely we will become one of the political powers in OPEC."

In a thinly veiled allusion to Saudi Arabia, Mr. Ghazali said the higher quota would enable Iran to "relieve" other OPEC members "from other powers, which have been working against them."

Mr. Ghazali contended that Saudi Arabia's current oil production was seven million barrels a day, while Saudi Arabia says it is six million.

The Iranian minister and other Iranian officials argue that four criteria should determine specific international quotas: population,

India Bus Plunge Kills 15

United Press International

NEW DELHI — A bus traveling through the Himalayan mountains near Simla, 150 miles (240 kilometers) north of New Delhi, swerved on a sharp curve and plunged into a valley killing 15 passengers, officials said Saturday.

Mr. Pipes was the first prominent official in the West to speculate publicly about Mr. Andropov's possible involvement.

He gave the television interview on his last day as director of East European and Soviet affairs for the National Security Council staff. He is returning to his post as professor of Russian history at Harvard University, but is expected to continue as a consultant to the National Security Council.

Asked in an interview how he would assess his impact on U.S. Soviet policy during 22 months at the White House, Mr. Pipes said, "To the extent that it is possible for one staff member to have that,

I think I've had some influence, largely because of the way the president thinks, and my thinking happens to agree with his thinking."

Referring to his and the president's advocacy of firmness in dealing with the Soviet Union, he added, "The problem is that, throughout the professional civil service, there are people who don't share this view. They'll conform, if they have to, but deep in their hearts they don't believe in it."

Mr. Pipes, 39, has often disputed official views on the Soviet Union. In 1976, he headed a challenge inside the federal bureaucracy on intelligence estimates of Soviet

radi intelligence had noted special Bulgarian consideration for such groups.

He said that in June 1980, two Palestinians of the Abu Nidal organization, an anti-PLO terrorist group said to be operating on behalf of Iraqi intelligence mainly against Jewish targets in Western Europe, left Baghdad in a Mercedes 200 car bearing Kuwaiti license plates. Half of the fuel tank, he said, was taken up by a compartment that contained 30 Soviet-made Makarov and Tokarev pistols, four Polish-made Wz-63 machine pistols and 400 rounds of 9mm ammunition.

The car crossed Turkey without being searched at the borders, but Bulgarian inspectors discovered the cache. The men were jailed, but 35 days later they were said to have been released and the arms placed back in the fuel tank. The car crossed Yugoslavia and Italy unscathed, the source said, but the trail petered out when, in late July, in Rome, an Italian and a man of Arabic appearance carried off the arms and ammunition in large suitcases.

Asserting another link between

nity of Teodoro Ayyazov, left, who was a cashier at the embassy. Both have been recalled home. Seated between the two at the session Friday was Mrs. Rosica Antonova, whose husband, Sergei Ivanov Antonov, an official of the Bulgarian airline, is being held in Rome on charges of complicity in the shooting.

Under Mr. Reagan, Mr. Pipes was not a power in bureaucratic maneuvering, but he supplied academic reinforcement for Mr. Reagan's attitude toward the Soviet Union. A colleague said, "He gave intellectual credence to the visceral predilections of the California crowd."

In the month since Mr. Andropov has been in power, "I don't see anything dramatic happening there at all," Mr. Pipes said. But, he added, a new Soviet leader "has to engage in the most vicious kind of bureaucratic infighting."

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## Taking Oil for Arms, N. Korea Helps Iran In Gulf War, U.S. Says

By Richard Hallock

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — North Korea has become the leading supplier of arms to Iran in an arrangement that has helped Iran finance its continuing war with Iraq, according to a high-ranking U.S. official.

The official, Francis J. West, assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, said that Iran has been paying North Korea partly in cash and partly in oil.

Military analysts, who provided details at Mr. West's request, said that North Korea had provided about 40 percent of the approximately \$2 billion worth of weapons, ammunition and equipment from carriers strung out through the East and South China seas and through the Indian Ocean.

Iran appears to have paid for the weapons from a \$4.2-billion special military budget added to its regular military appropriation for this year. Those funds also covered war damage repair, imports of refined oil products and refugee relief, according to U.S. officials.

The U.S. State Department's research organization in Washington, in turn, the funds have come from a resurgence of Iranian oil production, Mr. Bakhash wrote recently that oil in Iran "accounts for over 80 percent of all government revenues and now constitutes over 90 percent of foreign exchange earnings."

Before the revolution that brought Ayatollah Khomeini to power in 1979, Iran produced 5.5 million barrels of oil a day. That dropped to a low of 600,000 barrels a day in October 1980, then rose slowly to average 1.4 million barrels a day in 1981.

After the conflict with Iraq started, however, Iran began pumping oil to pay for the war. Since May, production has been 2.5 million barrels a day, with indications that the Iranians are seeking an OPEC quota of three million barrels a day. Its quota now is 1.2 million.

Moreover, the agreed OPEC price for that oil is \$34 a barrel, and Iran has been selling it for less than \$30. Iran and Libya — which has also been cutting prices to buy arms for separate reasons — "are the cheaters of OPEC," Mr. Cottrill said.

The Tehran radio announced recently that Iran and North Korea had agreed to a contract under which four million tons of Iranian crude oil, or about 25.4 million barrels, would be shipped to North Korea over the next four years. North Korea has no oil resources of its own.

For North Korea, the arms sales have evidently been a windfall. In the late 1970s, North Korea ran so short of foreign exchange that it had to renounce on several import contracts. Moreover, its arms industry may suffer from overcapacity, since North Korea has recently spent 20 percent of its gross national product on its armed forces and may have reached a plateau.

North Korea has also dispatched 300 military instructors to Iran, military analysts said. Many North Korean officers have been trained by the Soviet Union.

"The Russians are using their proxies on this case," said Alvin J. Cottrell of the Center for Strategic and International Studies at

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Moscow Rejects Reagan Missile Plan

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union has virtually ruled out further discussion of the "zero option" for reducing medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, saying the U.S. proposal is blocking progress at arms limitation talks in Geneva.

"He who continues clinging tenaciously to the American 'zero' does not wish an agreement at Geneva. He wishes a deployment of new American missiles in Europe — and nothing more," said a commentary distributed Saturday by Tass, quoting an article in Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper.

President Ronald Reagan has offered to scrap plans to station 572 U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe starting late next year if the Soviet Union dismantles more than 300 SS-20 missiles, each with a triple nuclear warhead, aimed at targets in North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries. The arms talks, now recessed, are to resume Jan. 27.

### Sadat's Brother Brought to Trial

CAIRO (WP) — Esmat Sadat, a brother of the late President Anwar Sadat, went on trial Saturday before a special court of ethics on 24 charges of corruption, tax evasion, fraud, black-market dealings and influence peddling. Indicted on similar charges are one of his wives, six of his sons, one daughter and two in-laws.

The prosecution has asked that five members of the family be sentenced to a year in prison and that the property of all 11 charged — estimated at more than \$200 million — be confiscated. The four-man defense team pleaded for more time to prepare its case, and Chief Justice Rifat Khatib agreed to postpone the next session until Jan. 9.

The trial is widely regarded as a test of President Hosni Mubarak's determination to clamp down on the widespread corruption that accompanied the "open door" policy of encouraging free enterprise, initiated by Anwar Sadat in 1974. Esmat Sadat, 58, was a bus driver earning less than \$100 a month before the policy went into effect.

### China Plans to Double Oil Output

BEIJING (Reuters) — China announced plans Sunday to double its oil production by the year 2000, and disclosed economic targets that include a 25-percent increase in imports.

Crude oil output in China has leveled off at about two million barrels per day, and the 1983 target announced on Sunday was the same. But China hopes to tap big offshore reserves with the aid of U.S., West European and Japanese firms by the end of the decade, and the Xinhua news agency quoted Xia Guozhi, deputy minister of geology and minerals, as saying that the government wants to find sufficient reserves to double oil output by the end of the century.

Listing economic targets for 1983, the news agency said that China wanted to expand its foreign trade next year by 14.4 percent to 68.4 billion yuan (\$35.2 billion) over the estimated figure for this year of 59.8 billion yuan. Exports were set to increase by 4.8 percent to 32.8 billion yuan, and imports by 25.3 percent to 35.7 billion yuan, Xinhua said.

### For the Record

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach of Vietnam has ruled out a withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia until the elimination of what he called a Chinese threat to Indochina. Mr. Thach, who ended an official visit to India and went to Moscow on Sunday, made the statement at a news conference Saturday.

DETROIT (UPI) — Swiss officials have denied immigration rights to Valerian Trifa, a Romanian Orthodox archbishop who was ordered deported from the United States because of charges that he committed crimes during World War II, according to Justice Department officials.

PRETORIA (UPI) — Foreign Minister Roelof F. Botha and officials from Mozambique met Friday at Komatipoort in the first known official contact between South Africa and its Marxist eastern neighbor for several years. South African officials declined to give details on the talks.

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# I for Arms Helps In ar, U.S. & Russian Arms Cuts U.S. Ranchers Seek Russian Arms Cuts Clad in Western Dress, Americans Lobby in Moscow in Private Effort

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Five ranchers in plaid shirts, silver-buckled belts and down vests arrived here 10 days ago from the American West to campaign for a freeze on nuclear weapons. They have made for a colorful contrast with the officials of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace who have been their counterparts in discussions.

Touring the Kremlin and other Moscow sites, the Americans — two women and three men — who call themselves Ranchers for Peace — have attracted more than the usual attention from Russians who have never been closer to a cowboy than the Marlboro man, the motif of one of the Soviet Union's most sought-after T-shirts.

One of the women, Linda Kirkbride, a transplanted Texan who, with her husband, Alan, runs a fourth-generation cattle ranch in Laramie County, was among the founders of Wyoming Against the MX. The Kirkbrides ranch is only a short distance from the area near Cheyenne chosen by President Ronald Reagan as the site for the "demonstration" missile deployment that was voted down



American ranchers on a trip to the Soviet Union as part of an arms-freeze campaign were interviewed in Moscow by a Soviet TV correspondent, far left. The ranchers, from left, are John McNamer, Marvin Kammerer of Meade County, South Dakota, and Linda Kirkbride.

from New York to Seattle last summer after an antinuclear rally in Central Park.

The five Westerners said they approached the Soviet Embassy in Washington last month aware that visits such as theirs could be abused. They argue, however, that the risks inherent in new weapons programs demand that "ordinary people" do what they can to break the cycle of rearmament.

Cecil Garland of Wendover, Utah, first embroiled himself in the MX debate when the Carter administration proposed put-

ting missiles near his ranch. He said he believed that grass-roots Americans had to adopt new approaches to end the "cynicism of 30 years of State Department failures" in weapons negotiations.

"We've come here," he said, "to break the cycle and to say to the Russians, 'For heaven's sake, let's apply a little human intelligence and recognize that we've built enough bombs to destroy the world many times over.'"

John McNamer, a rancher from Charlo, Montana, who

## U.S. Senate Kills Filibuster, Votes Emergency Government Funding

By Helen Dewar  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate defied the threat of a presidential veto Sunday and, after breaking a spectacular procedural logjam, approved emergency government funding that includes jobs money opposed by President Ronald Reagan.

In the process, Republican leaders bargained ahead with plans to ram through a jobs-creating increase in the federal gasoline tax — from 4 to 9 cents a gallon — that conservative Republican senators had forced them to shelve earlier in the week.

The breakthrough on both measures came at a dramatic moment in the early hours Sunday when Senator John P. East, a North Carolina Republican who had been holding the government funding bill hostage to prevent passage of the gas tax increase, made a tactical error that enabled weary, frustrated Republican leaders to regain control of the Senate machinery.

At that point, the way was cleared for final Senate action on both the government funding bill and a motion to end the weeklong filibuster against the administration-backed gas tax increase.

With time drawing short for passage of the spending bill in time to avert a shutdown of most of the government on Monday, the Senate skipped over normal procedures and sent the bill to conference before it was formally approved. The conference was meeting even as the Senate finally approved the measure, 63-31, Sunday afternoon.

The Senate was scheduled to take up the gasoline tax increase bill later Sunday.

Centerpiece of the special session of Congress, the gas tax increase has been filibustered by a band of conservative Republicans who have frustrated the Republican-controlled Senate for more than a week, preventing final action on the bill.

Emerging from a Republican meeting on strategy for breaking the filibuster, which has embarrassed and frustrated the Republican leadership, the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., said the bill still faces problems.

In a radio interview Saturday, Mr. Reagan had called again for action on the measure, saying it was "ridiculous for a minority to stand in the way of this bill," which he called an emergency matter that would pay for repairs to U.S. highways. But he stopped short of demanding that Congress remain in town through the holidays to complete action on it, as some Republican congressional leaders have been asking him to do.

Mr. Reagan said the bill represented an emergency because of the dangerous condition of highways and bridges and the costs that highway and bridge hazards pose to business and the economy as a whole.

Although he has declined to call it a jobs measure, as many of its congressional backers have done, Mr. Reagan noted that "as a side-line benefit," the "gas tax" bill would create as many jobs "as the Democrats claim their \$5.4-billion pork barrel would create."

Leadership aides said President Reagan talked with Mr. Baker by

phone during the day and endorsed both the last-ditch effort to pass the gas tax increase and the tactics for pushing it through, which involved brushing aside some of the niceties of normal Senate procedure to avoid time-consuming roll calls on as many as 400 amendments proposed by the filibusters.

Senator Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican who was one of the filibuster leaders, conceded that the tactics could work.

Existing spending authority for most of the government expired at 12:01 A.M. Saturday, but with the bill likely to be approved and

## House Defeats a Bill On U.S. Immigration

By Kathy Sawyer  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has killed a sweeping revision of immigration law that would have imposed penalties on employers who hired illegal aliens.

While the debate on all sides seemed to support the measure's ultimate goal of enforcing the nation's immigration laws and protecting U.S. jobs, Hispanic and other minority groups feared that punishing employers who hired illegal aliens would make them leery of hiring any Hispanics.

"We will not lie down," said Representative Robert Garcia, a New York Democrat, who opposed the bill.

The House Speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat from Massachusetts, seemed unusually ill-tempered, noting pointedly that the immigration bill was being considered only "as a courtesy to the administration and all those who have labored for years" for its passage.

As the session concluded, the members gave Representative Romano L. Mazzoli, a Democrat from Kentucky, who shepherded the measure to the House floor, a standing ovation for his efforts.

Backers of the measure complained that the House had spent most of Friday on less important matters while debate on immigration reform was relegated to almost midnight Thursday and again on a late hour Friday.

The immigration bill would have granted permanent legal status to illegal aliens who were in the country before 1977 and temporary residence to those who came later, but before Jan. 1, 1980. The measure would also have provided civil and criminal penalties for employers who knowingly hired illegal aliens. It would have set up a special program for employing immigrant "guest workers" in some agricultural jobs.

The number of illegal aliens in the United States is estimated at between 3.5 million and 10 million and there is intense concern about the continuing flow into this country. The problem has been exacerbated by Mexico's economic problems.

The bill had the support of the administration, the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Catholic Conference. The

AFL-CIO had agreed to support the bill if proposed amendments to strengthen protections for U.S. workers were added on the House floor.

The opposition included the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Farm Bureau, the League of United Latin American Citizens and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Supporters have maintained that amnesty for illegal aliens already in the country is the only way to enforce U.S. immigration laws and to avoid major disruption of business and employment arrangements. They considered the four-year penalty for employers who knowingly hired illegal aliens as the most important part of the bill because it would dry up the market for illegal workers.

Opponents argued that the measure would have placed onerous, "big-brotherish" administrative burdens on employers. And, to counterbalance the increased incentives for employers not to hire minorities in order to avoid the chance of being penalized, minority groups wanted a provision for legal redress for job applicants who could prove discrimination.

Mr. Garcia and other opponents urged their colleagues Saturday to put off action on the bill so that it could be considered at a less hectic time next year.

## China Reported Restoring Church To Protestants

Reuters

BEIJING — The largest Protestant church in Beijing, closed during the Cultural Revolution, will reopen Christmas Eve with a performance of Handel's "Messiah," the English-language newspaper China Daily reported.

Chongwen Gate Church, opened as Asbury Church in 1900 by Methodists, is in the quarter of the city where most embassies were situated until the 1960s.

Religion was banned during the Cultural Revolution, but is now tolerated.

The newspaper said Chongwen Gate Church used until recently as a secondary school, had twice the capacity of the city's two other Protestant churches combined.

## White House Affirms Faith in Security Aide

By Francis X. Clines  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House has affirmed its confidence in Thomas C. Reed, one of President Ronald Reagan's top national security advisers, whose personal financial dealings have come under public criticism.

Larry M. Speakes, deputy White House press secretary, said Friday that the staff of the president's National Security Council had reviewed the criticism and decided to "reaffirm full confidence in Mr. Reed."

He added that the president was "thoroughly familiar" with the controversy over the past financial dealings of Mr. Reed, who was made a special assistant to the president June 17.

Mr. Reed, a former Air Force secretary, was charged last year with violating U.S. securities laws by using insider information. He denied any wrongdoing but consented to returning more than \$427,000 in profits he made in 48 hours by dealing in stock options with an investment of \$3,000. He was hired as an administration consultant last January by his friend William P. Clark, the president's national security adviser.

Controversy over his hiring was renewed last week with the publication by Common Cause, a public affairs lobbying group, of documents purporting to show that he had received a \$50,000 bribe from a company in dealing in the stock options.

Beyond this, questions have arisen about his employment status. White House officials said Thursday that Mr. Reed was working part-time under conditions that allowed him to avoid full public disclosure of his personal financial dealings.

"Reed has been extremely frank and open in reporting his business activities," Mr. Speakes said. "All relevant factors concerning these activities were taken into consideration and thoroughly examined by

the NSC staff before Reed was designated as a special assistant to the president."

Asked whether Mr. Clark had reviewed the case, Mr. Speakes said he "would be certain" that either Mr. Clark or an aide had made a "very thorough review."

He added that he did not know whether Mr. Reed had heard of the latest charges.

## N.Y. Cutting 14,400 Jobs In Fiscal Plan

By Suzanne Daley  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mayor Edward I. Koch has submitted a new financial plan outlining the most drastic reductions in New York City's work force since the fiscal crisis of 1975.

The plan calls for about 6,600 layoffs and the loss of at least 14,400 jobs, along with tax increases of \$100 million. The picture Mr. Koch presented Saturday was even grimmer than the one painted Friday by city officials after their initial briefings by the mayor.

Beyond the 3,300 layoffs in various departments that the officials said would be necessary, the mayor's plan calls for 3,300 layoffs of Board of Education employees.

Besides the layoffs, the mayor said that the loss of 6,600 more workers through attrition and the elimination of 1,200 proposed new jobs would be needed to balance the budget.

"Make no mistake about it," Mr. Koch said Saturday, "this is a tough program."

He added: "It will reduce services. There will be fewer police than we had hoped to have. Potholes will be filled less often. Streets will be dirtier. Park maintenance will decline even further. Libraries will be open even fewer hours. The city's work force will shrink dramatically."

Comer S. Coppel, executive director of the state Financial Control Board, said Sunday that he believed the board would approve the plan. But State Comptroller Edward V. Regan said that even the revised plan might be counting on more tax revenue than the city would be able to collect.

The sharp cuts in the city's work force of 196,000 are necessary, Mr. Koch said, to help close a \$300-million gap he said would be left by a \$300-million shortfall in state aid. He said the cuts could be reversed if the State Legislature provided more aid, but he said that for now it was no longer prudent to depend on it.

Mr. Koch's decision to lower his expectations of state aid dramatized what fiscal experts have been saying is one of the most troublesome aspects of the city budget plight — for the first time, it coincides with equally severe state budget problems.

Governor-elect Mario M. Cuomo will take office next month facing a cumulative state budget deficit of nearly \$2 billion for this fiscal year and next. State budget officials have been saying the need to close this gap will make it harder for them to increase aid to the city and to other localities.

The proposed cuts would affect the city budget for the final six months of this fiscal year, which ends June 30, and for all of the next fiscal year.

## Hussein in U.S. for Talks

Reuters

WASHINGTON — King Hussein of Jordan arrived here Saturday for talks with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Middle East peace negotiations.



Dr. Barney B. Clark is encouraged by his wife after he sat up in a chair for the first time since he received an artificial heart on Dec. 2. His condition has been upgraded from critical to serious.

## Heart Patient Sits Up for Awhile During His Best Day in 2 Months

By Lawrence K. Altman  
New York Times Service

SALT LAKE CITY — For 38 minutes on Saturday morning, Dr. Barney B. Clark sat up in a chair in his intensive-care unit and looked out at the snowcapped Wasatch Mountains.

It was the best day in two months for Dr. Clark, who is struggling to be the first human to live with a permanent artificial heart, his doctors said.

By all measures, for the 61-year-old retired dentist, whose condition was upgraded Saturday from critical to serious, it was the most optimistic report that doctors have given on his condition since Dec. 2, the day the artificial heart replaced his own dying organ.

"He has now demonstrated more physical strength and more physical capacity and activity than at any time" since the several weeks before the polyurethane heart was implanted Dec. 2, Dr. Chas. N. Peterson said at a news conference.

Dr. Clark, who is from a Seattle suburb, had no pain when he sat up with his wife at his side, and he stayed up until he tired.

Dr. Clark put weight on his feet Sunday and was sipping water and watching television as his recovery continued. The Associated Press reported.

Dr. Peterson, University of Utah vice president for health sciences, said Dr. Clark was also was brighter and more alert. "He's getting over the post-operative hump," Dr. Peterson said Sunday. He said Dr. Clark sat up, dangled his feet over the edge of his bed and put some weight on his feet for 30 to 45 minutes by pushing his feet against the floor.

While he was up Saturday, Dr. Clark's cardiovascular system responded well to the increased activity. This pleased his doctors, who had been concerned that he might become light-headed or faint after the stresses of three operations and being confined to bed for at least three weeks.

Doctors monitored Dr. Clark's physiological responses by measuring the amounts of oxygen and carbon dioxide in his blood. The results can change significantly when chronically ill people shift position, as when moving from a bed to a chair.

Lifting Dr. Clark from his bed into a chair is a cumbersome procedure because several tubes in his body are connected not only to the power supply of the mechanical heart but also to the standard array of equipment used in treating patients in intensive care.

When Dr. Clark is moved to a chair, the doctors plan to let him sit as long as he is comfortable to try to improve his physical and emotional status.

Of equal significance to Dr. Clark's increased physical activity, Dr. Peterson said, his periods of nonresponsiveness have begun to shorten and the periods of alertness have increased.

After the operation to implant the mechanical heart, he was very alert and joked with his family and hospital staff. But then his mental

status became sluggish after Dec. 7, when he had several seizures. The doctors have not yet determined the specific cause of his altered mental status.

On Friday night, Dr. Clark watched the first three quarters of the Holiday Bowl in which his alma mater, Brigham Young University, lost to Ohio State, 47-17.

"But in the fourth quarter, Dr. Clark became dazed just like BYU did," said Dr. Peterson.

Dr. Peterson observed that Dr. Clark had now exceeded the 16-day period that another dentist, Dr. Louis Washkansky, lived after the world's first heart transplant. It was done by Dr. Christiaan N. Barnard in Cape Town, 15 years to the day before Dr. Clark's artificial heart implant operation.

## Blasts Hit S. Africa Nuclear Plant; Black Group Claims Responsibility

The Associated Press

CAPE TOWN — Saboteurs set off four explosions at South Africa's first nuclear power station and the African National Congress, the main black nationalist group seeking to overthrow the white minority government, claimed responsibility Sunday.

South African police confirmed that the blasts were sabotage, caused by explosive devices but said that damage was confined to cable installations and that no one was hurt. A spokesman, who declined to be identified, said that there was no danger of a radiation leak because "there was no radioactive material in the station."

In Paris, however, an official of Framatome, a French company that helped to build the Koeberg plant, said that one of the station's two nuclear reactors was apparently damaged. Another official said one of the reactors was loaded with nuclear material but was not operating.

A statement from the African National Congress issued in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, said the attack was carried out by a unit of Umkhoto we Sizwe, the military arm of the nationalist group. It said the attack was intended as a salute to "all our fallen heroes and imprisoned comrades, including those buried in Maseru this afternoon."

About 30 members were killed last week when South African soldiers raided 12 targets in Maseru, capital of the mountain kingdom of Lesotho. At a funeral service for the victims Sunday, the president of the group, Oliver Tambo, said: "Why are only black people dying? We shall not allow that to happen."

Die Burger, the mouthpiece of the ruling National Party in the Cape province, quoted security police sources as saying the first explosion occurred Saturday afternoon with the second five hours later as investigators were examining wreckage from the first.

The third blast occurred just before midnight, followed three hours later by the final blast.

G.F. Hellstrom, a spokesman for the government's power commission, said it would take several days to assess the damage. The facility was scheduled to begin operations in May or June.

Energy facilities have been a favorite target of the African National Congress. If the group was responsible for the attack it would be their most spectacular yet.

On June 1, 1980, nationalist guerrillas attacked and damaged facilities at South Africa's vital synthetic-oil stations. South Africa has no oil and relies on conversion of coal to petroleum. Most oil-producing nations refuse to sell it oil because of its apartheid policies.

South Africa also has difficulty buying enriched uranium for Koeberg, but it was able to obtain enough to open the plant on schedule.

It was the fourth incident at Koeberg this year. In May three men got through the security, including a triple fence and dog patrols, and were caught while allegedly preparing to rob a safe.

A fire in a switchboard in June caused several hundred thousand dollars in damage. The African National Congress claimed responsibility, but the electricity commission said the fire was linked to a labor dispute.

In August, two men broke through the security net and got within yards of the reactor before being caught. No further details were available on their case.

A Cape Town security consultant, Michael Morris, predicted several months ago that the nationalist group would try to damage the facility.

Mr. Morris, who has studied nuclear plant security in the United States, said security at Koeberg was as good as or better than in the United States.

He said there were 29 attacks of varying seriousness on nuclear facilities around the world from 1970 to 1975 and 11 since 1976. In about 50 percent of the attacks, the attackers managed to enter the facilities, he said.

## Markers Stolen in U.K.

Reuters

LONDON — Markers have been stolen from the graves of 16 British soldiers killed when Britain retook the Falkland Islands from Argentina in June, the defense ministry said.

## Austrian Avalanche Toll

The Associated Press

INNSBRUCK, Austria — Two persons were missing and at least six people were injured in Alpine avalanches Sunday near Innsbruck and Graz, the Austrian Press Agency reported.

## Hannover 'Punk' Protest

United Press International

HANNOVER, West Germany — About 200 young people injured five policemen Saturday in a protest against "punk files" that police have recently introduced to record information about the youths. A group of about 200 youths rampaged through Osnabrück on Friday when they were refused entry to see the San Francisco punk rock band Dead Kennedys.

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## Boat People Keep Coming

And still they come, refugees from the socialist "paradise" of Vietnam, braving the dangers of their own government if they are caught while trying to flee, barbarous pirates and other hazards of the high seas, and all the uncertainties of life in a new land. Few Americans may give the flow much thought any more. But from Vietnam and Vietnam-controlled Laos and Cambodia, approximately 49,000 people arrived by boat in nearby countries in the year ending Sept. 30 (down from 82,000), and 9,000 arrived by land in Thailand (down from 31,000).

The considerations impelling people to such desperation do not seem to have changed much since the Communists took over in South Vietnam in 1975. They made life so miserable that a million of their citizens, not to speak of others from Laos and Cambodia, have taken the immense risks of illegal flight. There is now some legal migration under a United Nations program that sees to the "orderly departure" of about 1,000 Vietnamese a month. Some hope the program might be doubled. As welcome as it is, however, this program puts in the hands of the government's hands the initiative in determining who will depart.

In the receiving countries, an awkward debate has gone on for the last few years between those who would open the gates wide to all comers (mostly the gates to someone else's country) and those who would narrow the gates because of the costs entailed. To its credit, the United States has entered this debate as the country that has led the international effort in care for the refugees. It has admitted more of them to permanent residence than any other country, and it has accepted its responsibility to stir and help other countries to do their share.

The Reagan administration came to office as the first wave of American magnanimity was clearly peaking. To slow the flow, it cau-

tiously put into practice a policy of "humane deterrence." The idea was to keep admitting deserving people but to spread the word, by the refugee grapevine and by international broadcasts, that neither in the nearby countries of first asylum nor in the United States and other resettlement countries would the welcome mat be out for those who do not face "severe persecution." Thus did American immigration officials begin last spring to apply more strictly the distinction made in the 1980 Refugee Act between political refugees and economic migrants; the latter were discouraged. Would-be immigrants were now required to show they had "demonstrably close links" with the United States.

One early result was a crisis in the first-asylum countries, whose readiness to accept new refugees depends on American readiness to guarantee resettlement for those already taken in. Thailand, for one, threatened to close its border. Fortunately, Attorney General William French Smith, visiting Thailand, recognized the arbitrariness of drawing a hard line between political refugees and economic migrants, and instructed the Immigration and Naturalization Service to apply a more humane standard in that and other categories. It should be going into effect now.

President Ronald Reagan is required by law to set an annual Indochina refugee ceiling. If the Smith standard is everywhere applied, the United States should have little trouble going right up to the 64,000 figure he has set for 1983. In 1982, 73,000 were admitted (the ceiling was 100,000) and in 1981, 132,000 (168,000). Any number will always be somewhat arbitrary. Still, 64,000 will probably strike most people as respectable while not being excessive. "Humane deterrence" cannot be allowed to become a catchword for the avoidance of American responsibility and leadership.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Assassin's Trail

As Thoreau observed, circumstantial evidence, like finding a trout in the milk, can be very persuasive. No trout has surfaced yet to support Italy's charge that Bulgarian officials had a hand in the attempted assassination of the pope. Still, it is sadly conceivable that the gunman, a Turkish fanatic, had encouragement, maybe even help, from Bulgaria.

And that raises the not unreasonable question of whether Bulgarians would dare assist in such an enterprise without an approving nod from the Soviet Union's KGB, then headed by Yuri V. Andropov.

But when it comes to assassinations of state, American has cause to test the evidence soberly and to avoid excess sanctimony. This much is now clear: Mehmet Ali Agca, a wanted killer in Turkey, came to Rome from Bulgaria, where his record and face should have been known. His behavior was hardly furtive; he checked into Sofia's best hotels. The Italian police charge that once in Rome he was helped by a Bulgarian airline official, now under arrest, and by two Bulgarian diplomats now back in Sofia.

Veteranly protesting innocence, Bulgaria has invited Italian prosecutors to come and question the suspected diplomats as well as a Turk who has been implicated. The promised cooperation is crucial in ventilating the evidence. Italy has yet to disclose whether a case rooted in Mr. Agca's statements has been corroborated by others.

Assassinations are the poison gas of diplomatic conflict, as dangerous to the user as the victim. If any nation was implicated, it erred

foully and foolishly. Killing a Polish pope would not have made Poland less rebellious; relying on the silence of a deranged zealot risks devastating exposure. Scruple aside, the command to eliminate a statesman is the last resort of a bankrupt diplomacy.

The would-be killer might have found help in Bulgaria solely from a flourishing underworld of arms and drugs smugglers. Or zealous Bulgarian security agents might have acted on their own, without clearance from their Soviet allies. Or a government's ambiguous signal might have been construed as a wink of approval.

No one could sensibly describe Dwight D. Eisenhower as murderous. Yet when the Congo was in turmoil in 1960, his angry words were taken by aides as an order to assassinate President Patrice Lumumba. In this and other cases, notably Fidel Castro's, the CIA acted on murky authority that would preserve official "deniability" and came up with bareheaded plots that, mercifully, failed.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### The Palestinian Issue

Yassir Arafat is down to the wire. Driven to the Last Chance Saloon by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the subsequent dispersal of the Palestine Liberation Organization, he has two choices: to come out fighting—or to come out negotiating on the basis of President Ronald Reagan's suggested federation of a Palestinian West Bank and Jordan. So long as Mr. Arafat and the PLO refuse to recognize Israel, the Reagan administration cannot deal with them directly (as long as the PLO leadership holds fast in the dream of nothing less than an independent Palestinian state [there] will be no deal for it to make).

Those are facts, however painful: Refusing to face them may save the PLO face with the hard-line Arab states; it won't save a meter of the West Bank from Israeli occupation.

Israeli officials, meanwhile, are coming down in the nitry-gritty: How serious is President Reagan about his Mideast peace plan? Not very, they hope. That much was plain from the day he announced it [The fact] is that the United States has not threatened Israel with a cutoff in aid—and has not done so in the face of arguably sufficient provocation. But there is no ginsaying that if the United States should find it in its own interest to do so, it has the right. And if the

United States should find it also in Israel's interest to do so, then it has, some inside Israel and out would say, that responsibility.

—The Times-Dispatch (Richmond, Virginia).

### The EC Compromise

[The European Community] lives to fight another day; but it was an uncomfortable close-run thing last week. After three cliff-hanging, nail-biting days yet another messy compromise has been lashed together within the EEC. Britain will get her annual subscription rebate, and the Chancellor [of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe] and Mrs. Thatcher will avoid the nasty and probably illegal temptation to withhold Britain's budget contribution for next year.

Most of the blame has been heaped on that fragile and almost impotent institution, the European Parliament. This is unfair. The real villains were undoubtedly the EEC Council of Ministers who have comprehensively failed, over three long years of inconclusive hickering, to propose a workable reform for the community's quite incoherent budgetary procedure. Instead, they have preferred to fudge and muddle, avoid the deeper issues, and reluctantly hand back a yearly dollop of consolation cash, on the most acrimonious and politically unhelpful terms.

—The Sunday Times (London).

## DEC. 20: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1907: Philippines Assembly Opens

MANILA — The Assembly, meeting at the Manila Opera House, has, by the passage of its first bill, established a unique record in the history of new legislative bodies. Instead of giving the first consideration to clamorous interests, the initial legislative act of the Philippines was the appropriation of 1 million pesos for the construction and establishment of free schools for small barrios. This action, inspired by the speaker, Senator Osmena, reflects the great popular interest in education. The legislation, which was immediately approved by the commission, provides a primary school in every settlement, guaranteeing 60 pupils. The existing system is regarded as adequate in cities and towns.

### 1932: Mussolini Dedicates Town

LITTORIA, Italy — Breaking a bottle of sparkling wine and ordering the flag hoisted, Premier Mussolini dedicated the commune of Littoria as the first town to rise on the reclaimed area of the Pontine marshes. He then proceeded in the town hall where Count Fernando Cencelli, president of the war veterans' association to which the concession for the reclaiming of the marshes had been granted, welcomed him in behalf of Italy's youngest town. Premier Mussolini said: "Land is always conquered by force, or war, but this is a war that we much prefer to any other." He promised that by 1933 two new communes of 5,000 new families, totaling 30,000 inhabitants, would rise on the Pontine marshes.

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# Nicaragua Ripe for New Soviet Initiative

By Cole Blasler  
and Richard Newfarmer

LOS ANGELES — The new general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Yuri V. Andropov, will soon be scanning the political horizons for low-risk successes to bolster his power. Nicaragua is a prime candidate. After two weeks of talks with Latin American specialists in Moscow, he concluded that, against a backdrop of rising U.S. hostility, the Soviet Union may prove willing and able to sharply increase its influence in Nicaragua.

Nicaragua may not become "another Cuba," but it may be forced to seek Soviet assistance on a large scale as both its own and the world's economic crises worsen and Western financial sources remain limited. Ironically, this may come about because of U.S. policies.

The Reagan administration, contending that the Sandinist government in Managua is already under the "control" of Havana and Moscow, has cut aid and sought to isolate the country. Some observers have taken issue with this view and policy, contending that the Soviets have neither the resources nor the will to bail out the struggling Nicaraguan economy. Conversations with Soviet officials and diplomats indicate that both views are faulty. Moscow is not in the driver's seat in Managua, but there is a strong possibility that the Soviets may provide economic assistance at levels high enough to gain substantial influence.

The current state of Nicaragua's economy offers a golden opportunity for the Soviets. Economic growth slipped from a respectable 6 percent in 1981 to less than zero in 1982. Nicaragua's current account deficit is projected at \$500 million. The debt burden has risen while the value of exports has continued a three-year slide. And defense expenditures — to combat anti-Sandinist forces and U.S. and Honduran hostility — are up.

Somehow, Nicaragua must soon raise substan-

tial amounts abroad to meet its projected balance-of-payments deficit. France and West Germany are important sources. The Social Democratic parties of Europe and Venezuela, which have recently expressed support for democratic elements among the Sandinists, fear U.S. policies will strengthen the authoritarian wing in Managua.

The Reagan administration, on the other hand, has cut U.S. aid in the hope of persuading the Nicaraguans to reduce the Cuban presence and crack down on alleged transshipment of arms to El Salvador (a role that Nicaragua denies).

Currently, Soviet economic aid is limited to export credits and in-kind materials for production, including semi-manufactured goods and raw materials. The total package is estimated by sources in the Soviet Union at about \$150 million. Cuba has provided assistance in health and education and an unknown quantity of military aid.

Political developments have accelerated the convergence of interests between the Soviets and authoritarian elements among the Sandinists. Internal sabotage and armed harassment along Nicaragua's borders. U.S. military support for the rightists in El Salvador, and reported U.S. paramilitary activity in Honduras heighten the Sandinists' insecurity and need to seek counterweights.

Meanwhile, punitive U.S. policies toward the Soviet Union in trade, technology and the gas-pipeline issue are undercutting previous inducements for Soviet moderation.

Future administrations, whether Republican or Democratic, are not likely to change current U.S. goals: to prevent close military and political align-

ment of Nicaragua with Cuba and Russia, and to prevent Sandinist armed support of revolutionary movements elsewhere in Latin America.

Any U.S. administration also would like to halt Nicaragua's current retreat from political pluralism and a mixed economy. The United States has two principal means of achieving these objectives: armed force and negotiation.

The United States may not be committed to all-out armed intervention, judging the human, material and political cost too high. Armed intervention now could make Nicaragua a U.S. Afghanistan or worse. And it would play into the Soviet Union's and Cuba's hands by uniting the country behind a hard-line leadership.

Negotiations are a less risky, less costly means of achieving U.S. goals. The United States has much negotiating leverage. If the Sandinists were not forced to give in on principle, they would probably make important concessions to secure a firm U.S. pledge of nonintervention. Until a more favorable climate can be created, the United States should encourage France, Mexico and other powers to support Sandinist efforts to maintain contact with the West.

Present policy offers no prospect of the Sandinists' disappearing or of an agreement with them, but only a continuation of the threatening U.S. posture that has opened up Soviet access to the area. The challenge before the administration is how in reverse this course. Negotiation with the Sandinist government is the best way.

Cole Blasler is a professor of political science at the University of Pittsburgh and Richard Newfarmer is a senior fellow at the Overseas Development Council. Both are on the Latin American Studies Task Force on U.S.-U.S.S.R. Scholarly Relations.

## How Serious Is Reagan on Arms Talks?

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — A month ago, in announcing his ill-fated decision to base the MX missile in the dense-pack scheme, President Ronald Reagan said that in the Geneva talks on strategic arms the Soviet Union's opening position is a serious one, and that "there's no question we're heading in the right direction."

Then, at his last news conference, he confirmed that the Russians, in separate talks, also had "made a proposal to reduce in numbers" their missiles aimed at Western Europe. (Officials who, as usual, had to clarify his remarks said that this "proposal" was really a collection of "indications of a fragmentary nature" that the administration takes seriously.)

The president says these are Soviet reactions to his projected nuclear buildup, and to the NATO plan to deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe next December. Even if so, his own testimony raises the question of whether Mr. Reagan is as "serious" about arms control as Moscow now appears to be. Or does he want to stall and stand on positions the Russians cannot accept until he can complete a buildup aimed — vainly — at regaining nuclear superiority?

If the latter, he will almost certainly find that the present "serious" Soviet interest in arms control will have been replaced by a determination to match whatever gains in strategic weaponry Mr. Reagan may think he has achieved. And although Moscow's indicated positions do not go as far as Mr. Reagan's own proposals, they may offer more hope for acceptable compromise.

Leslie Gelb of The New York Times has reported, for example, that in the European theater talks the Russians are floating a deal in which NATO would forgo deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles and Moscow would cut its forces from about 600 to 250 medium-range missiles. Only 150 to 160 would be aimed at Western



Europe. Soviet warheads threatening Europe would be reduced from about 1,000 to approximately 450 (three on each of the remaining SS-20 missiles).

Mr. Reagan said this proposal "isn't adequate and would still leave us at a disadvantage." It certainly does not go as far as his "zero option" proposal, which called for dismantling all the Soviet medium-range missiles in return for no NATO deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles.

It would nevertheless substantially reduce the numbers of weapons aimed at Western Europe. It would leave British and French nuclear forces intact, and put no barriers to nuclear-armed American submarines cruising European waters. The "disadvantage," some arms experts think, would therefore be more apparent than real; and the potentially destabilizing threat of the Pershing-2 (which, from Western Europe, could reach Soviet soil in six minutes) would be removed.

As for the START talks, Michael Gelber reported in The Washington Post on Oct. 8 that the Russians had proposed a mutual reduction of strategic delivery vehicles — missiles and bombers — to 1,800 for each side, a 25-percent cut from the Soviet total of about 2,500 and a 10-percent reduction in the American total of about 2,000. Again, the arrangement would specify no NATO deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe.

Mr. Gelber did not specify his sources. But on Oct. 12, also in The Washington Post, Michael May, an arms negotiator in the Ford administration who is now associate director of the Livermore National Laboratory, also declared that such a proposal had been made at Geneva.

It did not, he wrote, go "as far as the U.S. proposal, but it goes far beyond what the Soviet Union has ever offered. The resulting arms level would be close in the level that President Carter proposed in 1977 and close also to the overall levels that Senator Henry Jackson proposed in 1974 and 1975. By these standards, achieving such a level should be considered a major accomplishment and a step forward in arms control."

The Russians appear also to

have suggested at Geneva some form of nuclear freeze, John Grasse, an official of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, replied to a freedom-of-information request on Nov. 15 and enclosed a document explaining why some of the requested material was not being supplied.

Soviet Premier Brezhnev has called for the United States and the Soviet Union to agree to a moratorium on nuclear weapons that raises concerns similar to those evaluated in these deleted portions of the requested document, and that Soviet proposal is presently being discussed at the START negotiations," it said.

Mr. Reagan has not commented on these details, but in his MX speech on Nov. 23 he said of the Russians' "serious" opening position: "It doesn't meet our objective of deep cuts." Perhaps not; but the objective of a truly serious negotiation is agreement, not victory. And by the president's own testimony, the Russians' seem more likely to agree now than after he wrenches up the arms race one more notch.

The Washington Post.

# Party Creates Bit of Hope and a Tear for Mideast

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — An incident at a Washington party the other night had in it everything you needed to know in a take a bit of cheer from the state of affairs between the Arabs and the Israelis, and to weep a bit, too.

The party had been conceived as a tribute to Philip C. Habib, President Ronald Reagan's Middle East emissary. Win or lose, the salty, savvy, unpretentious Mr. Habib is everyone's favorite peacekeeper. Hosts John and Janet Wallace — he is Hearst Newspapers foreign editor — had the bold thought to make it not just a tribute in word but also in deed. There would be music and then statements from people in high places, and representatives of all the countries of the area would be brought together.

The results of Mr. Wallace's inspiration started out to be good news for anyone who wonders how far Arabs have moved toward accepting Israel in the current "post-Lebanon" phase. One can assume everyone knew the Israeli ambassador would be at one of those unavoidably quasi-public Washington affairs where the relatively few guests made close encounters a certainty. Anyway, in the Corcoran Gallery came the ambassadors of at least seven Arab nations that do not recognize Israel. One of them became the first Arab envoy in Washington (other than Egypt's) to greet his Israeli colleague, not simply to bolt or to brush by.

Then, too, they sat still and applauded Charles Malik, the Lebanese former president of the General Assembly, who read a letter from President Amin Gemayel saying in part that it was not conceivable for Lebanon to have peace with one country at the cost of maintaining enmity with another. This inconceivable thing is precisely the prescription of, among others, Syria, whose ambassador was not at the party.

The symbolism of Arabs and Israelis expressing together their confidence in a U.S. peace initiative came through nicely. The event had a special meaning for the Israelis, fixed as

they are on the notion that the degree and manner of their acceptance by Arabs lie at the heart of the Mideast peace process. In this sense, it was a diplomatic breakthrough of sorts and a swell party.

Scarcely had the guests moved out in mix, however, than the gossip, more beloved of Washingtonians than the juiciest hors d'oeuvre, began to percolate through the crowd.

Many had noticed that the tribute to Mr. Habib sent by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, and read by Charles H. Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, seemed strangely brief. It turned out that that brief Wallace, so advised by American officials, had decided some of Mr. Begin's words were inappropriate for the occasion. In the last words, Mr. Begin gave Mr. Habib

second billing in the Israeli Army for accomplishing the evacuation of PLO "terrorists" from Beirut.

The Israeli ambassador's complaint about the cut started circulating. It also turned out that the ambassador was not on the list of envoys named in the program.

Thus did an evening that had started out casting a certain glow enter a second, wickedly Washington phase.

Mr. Wallace has taken his share of knocks for the outcome. But his idea was brave and touching, and by bringing Israelis and Arabs to a table — actually, to separate dinner tables identified by national flags — he managed no small feat.

It was the Arab ambassadors who created the demand for the evening's cut corners — corners no slighted

country's ambassador could conceivably have ignored — by their refusal to countenance the direct contacts with Israelis that are the mark of dignity and the international norm and that Egypt's precedent has made obligatory for all other Arabs seeking peace.

It was Mr. Begin who, in his message, added an overly political twist, one that could not have failed to be taken as offensive by some of his listeners. Surely the occasion permitted, even required, a more conventional tribute to Mr. Habib.

The consolation is that Mr. Habib has since gone back to work in the area. It never fails to impress me how little the Israelis and Arabs would have in do — just to be civil, to relax for a moment — to let American diplomacy get up a little headway. The party proved the point.

The Washington Post.

## East Timor Rebels

Regarding "Diplomats Say East Timor Rebels Reduced to Minor Force" by Colin Campbell (IHT, Nov. 22):

In effect, this report was neatly timed to have an impact on the voting about to take place in the United Nations General Assembly on a resolution on East Timor. The resolution, which called for consultations between all parties to seek a solution for East Timor, which was denied its right to self-determination by Indonesian aggression in December 1975, scraped through on Nov. 23 by a 50-46 vote with 50 abstentions. Indonesia had done everything possible to kill the resolution.

By suggesting on the say-so of Western diplomats (in Jakarta, mind you) that there might be some chance of the Timorese resistance entering into any kind of power-sharing with Indonesians, your report bolstered the case of those who want East Timor eradicated from the UN agenda.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Of course there can be no question of power-sharing with Indonesia, which has no right to be there. You say: "Tens of thousands of Indonesian troops forced [the resistance] to retreat to the island's uplands." Yes, but you omit to say that these were forced to do so by the Indonesian army, which had the guts to declare independence under Indonesian control.

You also omit to say, while quoting a Catholic Relief Services official as claiming that the guerrillas "come down to steal cows and food," that the Indonesians have caused the death of at least 100,000 Timorese out of a population of 650,000.

CARMEL BUDIARDJO, London.

## On 'Yellow Rain'

Regarding "Soviet Chemical Warfare" (IHT, Dec. 2): Not one little droplet of "yellow rain" would ever have fallen if those Afghan villagers

and Indochinese resistance fighters had had chemical weapons of their own in drop in retaliation on Soviet villages. Soviet troops. Those marchers for (Western, what else?) nuclear disarmament are inviting nuclear attack on themselves.

T. H. BAGLEY, Brussels.

## An Old Joke

Regarding "Tales of Laughter and Tears in Iran" (IHT, Dec. 9): That "true" story is so old, it seems to go from generation to generation. During World War II we heard exactly the same story, as a good joke, about Fiat's Agnelli, who supposedly having had a ski accident had a cast on one of his legs. He pulled the same trick, hiding foreign currency in the cast to fool the Italian customs people. Se non è vero, è ben trovato.

DR. ALEXANDER S. REINHARDT, Lisbon.

# Latin Policy Of U.S. Has Vietnam Tie

By Christopher Dickey

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — "What my country does not want," Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barrios of Honduras feels called upon to tell people and emphasize, "is the Vietnamization of Central America."

That's easy enough to say. In one breath it sends up and shoots down the great, hollow cliché that has emerged in the last two years: the fear of massive U.S. involvement, nay, in the morning, defeat in the afternoon, an apocalypse that is very far from here or now. Fifty advisers in El Salvador are a long way from 58,000 American dead in Southeast Asia.

But still, there is this unsettling feeling you get talking to the people at the State Department and U.S. embassies in Central America, and it is not just when they bring out the chopsticks and spring rolls for lunch in Tegucigalpa, or when the major in the Military Group puts on a T-shirt saying "Southeast Asia War Games 1964-75, U.S.A. Second Place."

It comes when they speak about the lessons of Vietnam. Much of the basic thinking behind current U.S. policy in the region is a direct product of the U.S. experience in Indochina.

To be in poor little Honduras, the new linchpin of Washington's regional policy, is to observe in action a direct chain of command composed exclusively of Indochina hands: from Assistant Secretary Thomas O. Enders and Craig Johnson, director of the Office of Central American Affairs in Washington, to Ambassador John D. Negroponte, to his deputy chief of mission, to his political officer. All are men who made their reputations in Southeast Asia during and after the war.

Having seen what happened there, they say, they are against too much U.S. military entanglement ("You have to give them the wherewithal to defend themselves"), they favor strong regional alliances ("We cannot be too far out in front," they insist, "they need us when it comes to negotiating with communists" ("The extreme left is very good about dissembling").

That is fair enough. What is worrisome is that they are the lessons of the 1964-75 war games and afterward. They are not the lessons of the '50s, when America started wading into the quagmire, sure it had the means to set things straight with a minimum of effort.

"We assigned a lot of people to Vietnam, who were action-oriented, because it was the highest national priority. It's not surprising that they find themselves now in Central America," said one official.

Some Latin American experts in the State Department, chafed by the abrasive "can-do" manner affected by Mr. Negroponte and others, suggest rather resentfully that they are trying to correct the mistakes of the Mekong, in Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua.

"The gang that couldn't shoot straight gets another chance," as one of them put it. "There is much more at stake in Central America than seems to come through in our media," Mr. Negroponte wrote to the spring issue of the Exeter alumni bulletin.

He expressed his admiration for a statement by Vice President George Bush on how the dominoes fell in Southeast Asia. "Writing to you from one of Central America's 'potential dominoes,'" he urged his former classmates to learn about the area.

"It's a helluva lot closer to home than Saigon," he concluded. "What tends to separate the Vietnam hands from their colleagues with more experience in Latin America is that the Vietnam alumni seem to think they have things just under control. They believe that, as one State Department official put it, 'these are our size countries,' whose threats are containable, whose people are tractable, whose economies are fixable.

Perhaps the most fundamental aspect, and the weakest one, of U.S. policy in the region is the extent to which the Americans are trying to create a "third force," to find a viable center between the extremes. Democracies are in the encouraged as long as they do not elect communists or intractable ultra-conservatives.

"Once you've defined the tolerable spectrum," said one U.S. diplomat who has doubts about several current policy decisions, "trying to create that spectrum becomes extremely difficult, because the forces that are already highly polarized."

Mr. Negroponte and some of the people he brought with him to the embassy in Tegucigalpa say the lesson they have brought from Vietnam is that you can "isolate the delinquent country" by working closely with the nations around it and letting them take the initiative. The analogy they sometimes make between the primarily economic Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which pointedly excludes Vietnam and Cambodia, and the newly formed Central American Economic Community, which pointedly leaves Nicaragua off its invitation list to conferences with Mr. Enders and meetings with President Ronald Reagan, would seem pretty tenuous.

As the wars go on in Central America and everyone's economy is crumbling, there is a growing desire for a way to talk things out. On the ground in the region, there are many reasons why that is hard to do. But the Vietnam experience makes the initiation of talks even harder.

Mr. Negroponte now he sees himself up against the communists again. "I think the extreme left is very good about dissembling about its true motives," he said. "I think you should never rule out the negotiating option, but I think one has to take a patient view of negotiations," he concluded.

So Central America waits for the best that the best and the brightest class of 1982, can come up with. The Washington Post.

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مكتبة الأصيل

## Latin America Of U.S. Vietnam West Germans Worried By U.S. Plan to Shift Headquarters in War

By Harry Trimborn

Los Angeles Times Service

BONN — A plan by the United States to move its European military headquarters from West Germany to Britain in the event of war has caused a controversy in West Germany over the United States' determination and ability to defend continental Europe from Soviet attack.

The controversy has been fueled by the initial confusion surrounding the recent disclosure of the plan by a British newspaper, *The Guardian*, in a report from Washington.

West German, British and U.S. officials at first denied that such a plan existed but later conceded that it was part of contingency planning.

The contingency plan calls for the establishment in Britain of a "fallback" headquarters for the U.S. European Command, which is in Stuttgart, 125 miles (200 kilometers) from the East German border. The headquarters, staffed by about 600 U.S. service personnel, is the administrative and supply center for the 350,000 U.S. personnel in Western Europe.

The fallback headquarters, according to reports from Britain, would be established near a U.S. air base outside High Wycombe, about 35 miles northwest of London, and placed in operation in the event that the Stuttgart headquarters was overrun or otherwise made untenable by a Soviet attack.

Peter Baker, British minister of state for the armed forces, said in a radio interview that the fallback headquarters would not be used to conduct war operations. In the event of an attack, he said, those duties would fall to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization headquarters near Mons, Belgium.

The facility in Britain, he said, would take over the administrative supply functions of the Stuttgart headquarters to channel personnel and equipment from the United States to Europe in time of war.

However, reports of the plans for the fallback facility were seen

by some West Germans as an indication that the Reagan administration was considering abandoning, or was at least questioning, the strategy of forward defense in repelling any Soviet invasion of West Germany.

This strategy calls for all-out resistance to Soviet forces from the moment they cross the West German border, because West Germany lacks the geographic width needed to draw Western forces to fall-back and regroup for a counterattack.

The report also revived fears among West German anti-war activists that Washington was considering the possibility that a nuclear war could be confined to Central Europe. This interpretation provides ammunition for West Germany's powerful peace movement.

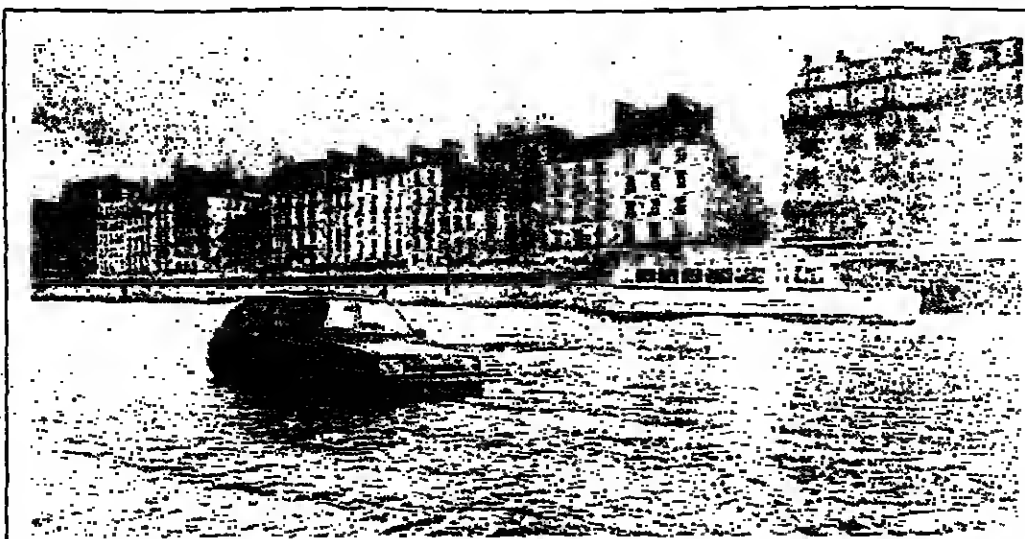
A banner displayed at a recent anti-war demonstration outside a U.S. military base near Stuttgart proclaimed, "American Headquarters Moves to Britain and Leaves Germany Ashes."

West German officials, after initially saying they knew of no plan to establish the fallback headquarters, later admitted they had known about it since last spring.

The Guardian reported that the facility was mentioned in a classified report by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger as part of U.S. strategic planning for the next five years. Mr. Weinberger directed that the facility be established in Britain by 1986 as "part of a survival pool to European command and control facility," the Guardian report said.

West German officials insisted that the proposal indicated no change in the strategy of defending Western Europe.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said that all speculation "about a change in NATO strategy, or a weakening in the United States' defense in Europe, has proved groundless." He and other officials insisted that preparing alternate military facilities for wartime is part of normal contingency planning undertaken by all countries.



PARISIAN'S PLIGHT — A small car, left by the side of the Seine, appeared to be floating after the river rose in Paris. Two persons in France died as a result of flooding caused by heavy rains, and barge traffic has been restricted or halted on five rivers in West Germany.

## New U.S. Law May Stall Emigration Of Amerasians From 5 Countries

By Bob Secor

Los Angeles Times Service

BANGKOK — A 10-week interruption in the emigration of Amerasian children from Vietnam ended last week with the departure of 22 children, but the program might soon be stalled again despite a new U.S. policy.

U.S. officials and aid workers agreed that a new U.S. law aimed at facilitating the entry of Amerasians into the United States would do little to allow entry for significant numbers of the children. The children were fathered by Americans during the war in Vietnam.

The new rules also apply to Amerasians in Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and South Korea.

No one disputes that the legislation, enacted in October to take effect Jan. 1, removed several legal barriers that had barred all but a handful of Amerasians from entering the United States. The technical obstacles, however, have been replaced by emotional ones.

The law provides only for the children and not for those who have reared or cared for them. Asian mothers or guardians must sign an irrevocable waiver of their custody rights before the children can be admitted into the United States.

Critics say that it is unrealistic to expect children, some of whom are no more than 7 years old, to willingly part with a parent or loved one and to move to a strange land.

Jack E. Fortner, director of the Bangkok office of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, said: "The law was enacted with a certain goal in mind and that is what it took care of. But it did not deal with any accompanying relatives."

Even if children were eager to go to the United States under the new law, officials in Hanoi have suggested that Amerasians would not be allowed to leave alone.

"We've been given to understand from the Vietnamese that they don't intend to cooperate if the mothers are split from their children," said Donald Collin, head of a U.S. refugee program that oversees the departure of Amerasians from Vietnam.

Nguyen Phi Thuyen, the Vietnamese official in charge of Amerasian affairs, said Thursday before releasing the children that the

question of accompanying relatives had been raised repeatedly with the U.S. authorities but that Hanoi had yet to receive a satisfactory response. "The American government has no clear policy on relatives," he said.

Some refugee officials acknowledge that Vietnam may have a legitimate concern in trying to keep families together, but they caution

that Hanoi's motives may not be entirely pure. John J. Cullen, an official of the U.S. Catholic Conference who is attached to Mr. Collin's refugee program, said Vietnamese officials considered the mothers to "be one step above the gutter."

"They want to get rid of the mothers, too," he added.

The Vietnamese government is not the only Asian government complaining about the "children-only" rule.

The Pennsylvania-based Pearl S. Buck Foundation, the only private welfare agency that deals exclusively with Amerasian problems, estimates that there may be as many as 68,000 of the children in the five countries affected by the new law, with perhaps 50,000 in Vietnam alone. Vietnamese officials put their Amerasian population at about 16,000.

Previous U.S. immigration rules gave a low priority to Amerasians, and only those who could prove they were entitled to U.S. citizenship were admitted. Only a little more than 100 have been able to do so, and after last week's flight fewer than 70 children granted citizenship remained in Vietnam.

Under the liberalized regulation, children will be required to provide only minimum proof that they were fathered by an American to gain admission to the United States.

## Couple Abducted In San Salvador

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — A Salvadoran freelance television cameraman and his wife have been kidnapped by armed men from their home in San Salvador and have not been heard from since, according to friends of the couple.

Witnesses said a group of armed civilians dragged José Luis Díaz, 29, and his wife, Fidelia Funes, from their home at 1 A.M. Saturday and took them to an undisclosed destination. Their 4-year-old son was left behind.

The witnesses said armed men in uniform stood outside while the williams went in. A spokesman for the security forces denied that they had detained Mr. Díaz and his wife, and a spokesman for President Alvaro Magaña said attempts would be made to locate the couple.

Clara Malraux, 85, author, critic and a leading figure in the anti-Nazi resistance in France, died Wednesday in Paris. She was the first wife of André Malraux, author and minister of culture under de Gaulle.

She organized a network of shelters for German Jews fleeing the Nazis before and after the outbreak of World War II. She kept her husband's name, despite their separation in 1939, to protect herself from the Jewish roundup during the German occupation of France. The two were divorced in 1946. Mr. Malraux died in 1976.

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Homer Ferguson

GROSSE POINTE, Michigan (AP) — Homer Ferguson, 94, a former two-term Michigan senator who argued that it was inevitable that the U.S. military was surprised by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, died Friday at his suburban Detroit home. The cause of death was not disclosed.

He was a dissenter in a 1943 Senate committee report that absolved President Franklin D. Roosevelt of blame for the Japanese attack that led to U.S. involvement in World War II. Mr. Ferguson, who went to Washington saying he would be "a why-man, not a yes-man," sponsored legislation that added the words "under God" to the Pledge of Allegiance to the American flag.

Other deaths: Annette de Waal Malefijt, 68, a leading anthropologist and a member of the Dutch resistance in World War II, Wednesday of cancer at Calvary Hospital in the Bronx, New York.

## Argentine Army Says It Has Ended Covert Latin American Operations

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — Following new revelations on Argentina's role in covert operations in Central America, military leaders have assured government officials that Argentine Army personnel have been withdrawn from the region, according to government sources.

Government and military officials conceded that a number of Argentine paramilitaries may still be working with rightist groups in Honduras against the Nicaraguan government. But they say the men are mercenaries no longer backed by the Argentine Army.

"We have been told the people pulled out," said a civilian government official, who asked not to be identified. "Now if there are mercenaries who went there and decided they wanted to stay, we cannot control that."

In a recently released videotape recording, Hector Frances, a self-described defector from the Argentine operations, described in detail the little-publicized activity and its command organization.

After the release of the tape, a Foreign Ministry official met with President Reynaldo Bignone to demand information, according to several government sources.

Mr. Bignone told the diplomat, Carlos Muñoz, that no Argentine Army personnel were now working covertly in Central America, according to a reliable source. The president also made the same assurance recently to a visiting Nicaraguan economic official, another diplomatic source said.

The apparent Argentine move to scale down involvement in operations in Central America follows a dramatic shift of its official foreign policy as a result of its war with Britain over the Falkland Islands in the spring.

From a sharp perception of Central America's conflicts in East-West terms and support for U.S. policies, Argentina has moved to strengthen its ties with Cuba, Nicaragua and the nonaligned movement, which backed its claim to the Falklands. Argentina calls the islands the Malvinas.

Argentina recently signed a trade agreement with Chile, a delegation of Argentine Sandinista government, offered financing for imports of Argentine products, and it backed Nicaragua's bid to join the UN Security Council.

Officials in the Foreign Ministry, which is dominated by civilians, have privately pressured military leaders to end any involvement in covert activities against Nicaragua or the flow of arms to leftist insurgents in El Salvador.

The timing of the Argentine withdrawal remains unclear to officials and diplomats. Some civilian government officials said that all Argentine officials left the Falklands conflict, which lasted from April 2 to June 14.

But others said it appeared that the withdrawal may have taken place in phases and that some operatives may have only recently been ordered out. Several officers are still in Honduras on an official basis as advisers or instructors.

Foreign Ministry officials now say the Nicaraguans appear eager to accept the change in Argentine policy and to overlook past operations.

"I think they are anxious to rebuild relations with Argentina," said an official who has talked with Nicaraguan diplomats. "They see themselves as under a serious threat from the United States, a threatening ring, and they would like to have the support of Latin American countries."

Argentine officials describe their country's active involvement in Central America as a misguided deviation from longtime Argentine policy. For years, the country shunned involvement in hemisphere conflicts as well as most regional initiatives by the United States.

According to government officials, the involvement by the military in Honduras began in late 1979. Military leaders were angered then by evidence that the Sandinists had associated with exiled leaders of Argentina's guerrilla movement, according to military sources.

General Leopoldo F. Galtieri, who became commander in chief in December 1979, two years before taking over as president, was a strong advocate of Argentine action in the region, according to diplomatic and military sources.

According to an official who was present, General Galtieri said at a meeting of army generals that he wanted Argentina to fill the strategic gap he said had been left by

President Jimmy Carter in fighting Central American communists.

Much of the Argentine operation in Central America remains shrouded in secrecy. But government officials and diplomats say the Argentine force, centered in Honduras, apparently included personnel from the army's intelligence battalion, other training and command officers and paramilitary irregulars who had been used against leftist terrorists and other military opponents in Argentina.

Military leaders here have denied that there has been any Argentine activity in Central America.

The tape of Mr. Frances's allegations was shown Nov. 30 in Mexico City by the leftist Democratic Journalists' Union of Mexico. His allegations caused anger and embarrassment within the government, officials said, but there was little public reaction.

Government officials privately concede that Mr. Frances had attended an Argentine military school and appeared to have been associated with the activity in Central America. But they insisted he was a mercenary.

Two U.S. officers attached to the embassy's military group have been giving instruction to Guatemalan forces in their "areas of expertise," an intelligence official said.

Captain Jesse Garcia, a member of the U.S. Special Forces, teaches a variety of skills, including counterinsurgency tactics, at the Escuela Politécnica, a military school in Guatemala City. He is working under an intergovernmental program that allows the sharing of military knowledge.

Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Castro of the U.S. Air Force has been instructing Guatemalan pilots but is said to have limited his lessons to international flight procedures.

It is military equipment, however, that the Guatemalan government sees as critical in its battle against insurgents. Earlier this month, Guatemala's president, General José Efraín Ríos Montt, sought to convince Mr. Reagan that the human rights situation had improved to the point that Guatemala was deserving of military aid.

The Guatemalan Air Force is in great need of spare parts for its helicopters and planes. Other than that, General Ríos Montt said Friday, "we do not want sophisticated or expensive arms — just a few discarded rifles for our civil patrols."

Although Congress has prohibited formal military assistance to Guatemala, the country has continued to benefit from U.S. military resources.

According to a Western intelligence official, Guatemala has received several consignments of parts and equipment that had been ordered before the congressional ban was imposed.

These shipments came to light last month when leftist guerrillas from a group called the Organization of People in Arms made available documents that they said they had found in the wreckage of a Guatemalan Air Force helicopter. One document referred to a shipment of "200 pounds that the Guatemalan Air Force must pick up at the Homestead base in Florida," a reference to a U.S. Air Force base.

Most of the undelivered shipments consisted of "modifications" to military equipment that the Guatemalans already had, the intelligence official said.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala City, Martin Ronan, said it was not the embassy's policy to answer questions for publication. However, U.S. officials are known to believe that the shipments that were, as they are termed, "in the pipeline," were not covered by the congressional restrictions.

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## Ceausescu Reaffirms Romanian Diet Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUCHAREST — President Nicolae Ceausescu has reaffirmed a Communist Party diet program for Romanians that stresses specific amounts of certain foods each day according to age, sex and the physical effort required by a person's job.

Speaking at the closing day of the party conference on Saturday, Mr. Ceausescu, who is also the party's first secretary, renewed the commitment to the plan announced in July. It sets an intake of 2,800-3,000 calories per person daily by 1985 and effectively stresses the need for a diet of meat, milk and vegetables.

Although meat is now rationed everywhere except Bucharest to one kilogram (2.2 pounds) per person per month, Mr. Ceausescu, addressing 3,396 delegates, said that the 1982 per capita consumption of beef and fish was "68 to 70 kilograms" and that by 1985 Romanians would consume 75 to 85 kilograms of fish and meat per person per year. He gave no indication how the figures had been reached.

"In a comment that suggested there would be some relaxation of the centralized planning system for agriculture, Mr. Ceausescu said that no limits would be imposed on what a farmer wished to produce or the quantities he produced in it."

"The more a citizen produces, the bigger will be his income," he said. "While this gives everyone the chance to 'get rich,' he said, 'there should be no fear that certain peasants would get too rich.'"

Mr. Ceausescu also said that everyone who has land, including intellectuals, must work it, "no matter what its size." He added, "Each farm should have a cow, pigs and poultry."

Resolutions adopted by the delegates included one promoting nine persons to full membership in the party's Central Committee, including Mr. Ceausescu's 29-year-old son Nicu, who is first secretary of the Young Communist League. Nicu Ceausescu has been an alternate member for four years.

However, it appeared to be too early to speculate whether he was being groomed to eventually take the place of his 64-year-old father.

The changes increased the number of full committee members from 245 to 251. Three seats had been vacant. Officials told The Associated Press that the expansion was made to reflect a growth in the number of party members, to 3.2 million.

Sources confirmed for the first time that one of the three vacant seats had belonged to Corneliu Burtica, a former deputy prime minister and foreign trade minister. Mr. Burtica was dismissed last summer from the executive political committee, which is the party's top ruling body, in a financial scandal involving embezzlement and mismanagement of Western currency.

Canadian officials, who have been touring European capitals, have hinted that the Ottawa government might take retaliatory action if a ban were imposed. Diplomats said this was why Britain and West Germany hesitated to agree to an overall ban.

Fishermen from both countries benefit from special arrangements to fish in Canadian waters.

Greenpeace Welcomes Step

The international conservationist group Greenpeace gave a cautious welcome to the EC decision. Reuters reported Saturday from London. "It's a step along the way," said Mark Glover of Greenpeace, which has been fighting to end the seal hunt.

A spokeswoman for the British trade department said that Britain had agreed to introduce a voluntary ban on the import of seal skins that would be discussed with importers. "It's a matter of persuasion," she said.

In Oslo, Leiv Groenemett, Norway's deputy minister of fisheries, said the decision violated EC obligations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and came as a disappointment to his country.

## EC Moves Toward Ban Of Canadian Sealskins

Reuters

BRUSSELS — European Community governments have bowed to strong public pressure and agreed to take action that could lead to a comprehensive ban on the imports of skins of seal pups from Canada.

EC environment ministers decided after 11 hours of talks Saturday to take "all necessary and possible measures within the limits of their national competence" to stop the imports.

Diplomats said the move was the first stage in a process that could lead to a legally enforced embargo throughout the EC on imports of hooded and harp sealskins.

The annual catch of 180,000 seal pups off the coast of Newfoundland for their pelts, oil and meat has led to widespread protests, and environmentalists and others have lobbied for a ban on the imports.

The decision was contained in a resolution that instructed the EC Executive Commission to investigate environmental aspects of the seal hunt with Canadian and Norwegian authorities and to report back by March "as a matter of urgency."

Ministers would then discuss more permanent community-wide arrangements depending on the outcome of the studies, the resolution said.

In the meantime, individual member states would introduce their own legislation to block imports. Italy and the Netherlands have imposed bans and Britain requires all seal products to be labeled as a warning to consumers.

A Norwegian diplomat said the ministers had set a dangerous precedent by banning imports on moral grounds. Several hundred Norwegians take part in the hunt and depend on it for their livelihoods, he said. Norway also trades heavily with the EC in seal skins.

Canadian diplomats refused to comment on the decision. Canada's trade in seal skins, worth more than \$3 million a year, is mainly with the EC. Canada denies objections by anti-sealing campaigners that the killing is cruel and puts entire species in danger of extinction.

## U.S. Senate Kills Plan For Broadcasts to Cuba

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's plan to broadcast news about Cuba to its citizens on the proposed Radio Martí has been killed by Congress.

The Senate refused on a voice vote Friday to provide \$7.5 million for the radio station in a stopgap spending resolution. The House had voted earlier against including funds for the station in its version of the resolution.

Turkish Leader in Jakarta

JAKARTA, Indonesia — President Suharto and President Kenan Evren of Turkey, who arrived here Friday for three days of talks, met Saturday and agreed to step up trade between their nations.

## Clara Malraux Dies; Was Author and Critic

New York Times Service

PARIS — Clara Malraux, 85, author, critic and a leading figure in the anti-Nazi resistance in France, died Wednesday in Paris. She was the first wife of André Malraux, author and minister of culture under de Gaulle.

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Clara Malraux

Orville L. Hubbard, 80, former Mayor of Dearborn, Michigan, during 15 terms from 1942 to 1978 that were characterized by municipal efficiency and segregationist policies. Thursday at Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit.

Brother Charles Henry Buttimer, 73, the first non-French leader of the Christian Brothers since the Roman Catholic religious order was formed in 1680, of a stroke Wednesday in South Kingstown, Rhode Island.

Joe Lee (Big Joe) Williams, 83, blues singer and guitarist, whose compositions included "Baby, Please Don't Go," Friday in Macon, Mississippi.

Sir George Pope, 80, general manager of The Times of London from 1965 to 1967, Friday in London.

## HOW TO GET REGULAR INFORMATION ON AFRICA & THE MIDDLE EAST



# International Bond Prices — Week of Dec. 16

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

## RECENT ISSUES

Amst	Security	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
		%		%	
100	Colombia 1982	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 1983	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 1984	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 1985	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
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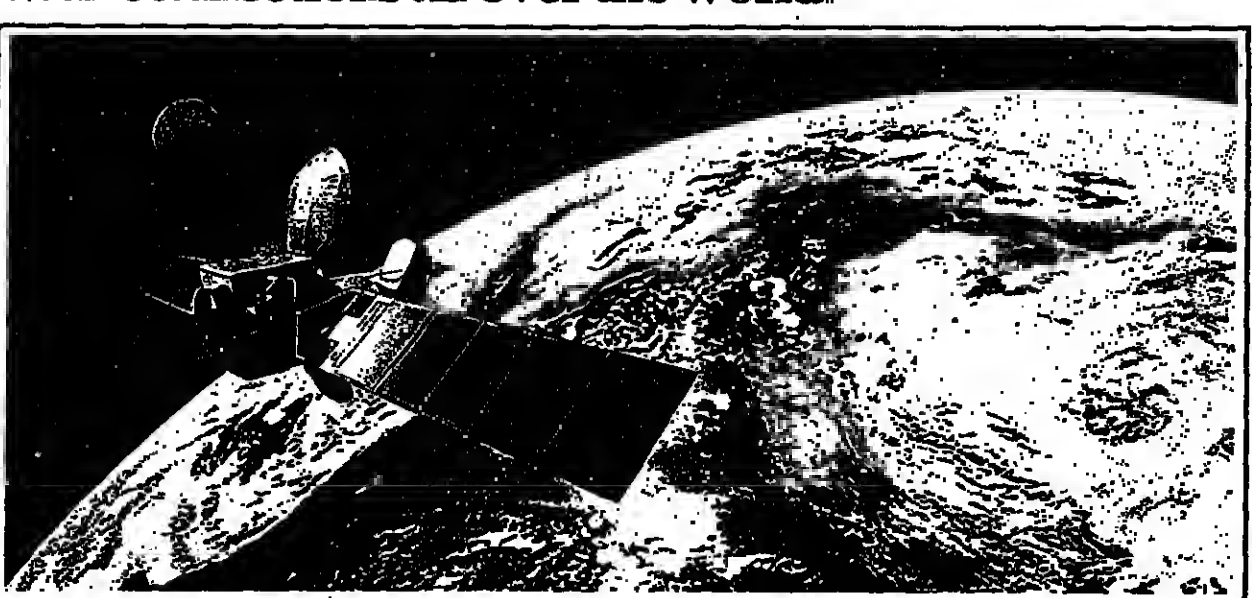
## STRAIGHT BONDS

All Currencies Except DM

Amst	Security	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
		%		%	
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100	Colombia 1983	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 1984	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 1985	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
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100	Colombia 1998	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 1999	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2000	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2001	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2002	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2003	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2004	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2005	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2006	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2007	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2008	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2009	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2010	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2011	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2012	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2013	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2014	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2015	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2016	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2017	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2018	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2019	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2020	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2021	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2022	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2023	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2024	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2025	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2026	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2027	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2028	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2029	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2030	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14

Amst	Security	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
		%		%	
100	Colombia 1982	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 1983	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 1984	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 1985	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 1986	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 1987	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 1988	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 1989	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 1990	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 1991	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 1992	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 1993	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 1994	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 1995	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 1996	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 1997	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 1998	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 1999	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2000	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2001	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2002	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2003	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2004	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2005	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2006	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2007	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2008	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
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100	Colombia 2015	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2016	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2017	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2018	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2019	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2020	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2021	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2022	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2023	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2024	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2025	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2026	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2027	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2028	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2029	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14
100	Colombia 2030	10.0	101.14	10.0	101.14

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## China Sets Ambitious Oil Goals

By Richard Pascoe  
Reuters

BEIJING — China announced Sunday plans to double oil production by the year 2000 and economic targets for next year that include a rise in imports by one quarter.

The Chinese news agency quoted Xia Guochi, deputy minister of geology and minerals, as saying that the government was aiming to find sufficient oil reserves to double the output to two million barrels a day by the end of the century.

Listing economic targets for 1983, the agency said China aimed to expand its foreign trade next year by 14.4 percent from the estimated figure for this year.

While exports were set to increase by 4.8 percent, imports would rise 25.3 percent, the agency said.

This would mean China would run a trade deficit of around \$1.5 billion next year, compared with an expected surplus this year, and is likely to boost the hopes of many foreign companies trying to export to the Chinese.

The agency said China would make efforts next year to import advanced technology, especially that needed to modernize existing industries.

It said trade figures this year were expected to show a drop of 0.6 percent overall from last year, an apparent result of Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang's economic rectification program, which has cut back on imports of heavy industrial equipment. Imports are expected to be down 1.9 percent and exports up by 0.5 percent.

Western experts are predicting a big balance of payments surplus this year, and China's latest figures for foreign exchange reserves, released separately Sunday, reinforced this. The agency quoted the central bank, the People's Bank of China, as saying reserves rose by nearly 31 percent in the third quarter of 1982 to \$9.23 billion, compared with \$7.1 billion at the end of June. The end-September 1981 figure was around \$3.8 billion.

The ambitious plan to double oil output comes against a background of flagging production, as China's biggest oilfield, at Daqing in Manchuria, has peaked. But China hopes to tap big offshore reserves with the aid of U.S., West European and Japanese companies by the end of the decade.

Other targets released included another record harvest forecast, with 1983 grain output forecast at 342.5 million metric tons, an increase of 7.5 million tons from this year's estimated record of 335 million tons.

## French, Italian Firms Win Abu Dhabi Jobs

ABU DHABI — The government awarded Sunday contracts totaling 1.05 billion dirhams (\$300 million) for the construction of water desalination plants.

An Italian concern, Italimant, said its 550 million dirham contract was for the building of three additional units at a desalination plant near the Umm al-Nar refinery, east of the capital. Sidam of France said it would build a desalination plant, with a daily capacity of six million gallons, near Abu Dhabi.

## NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Borrower	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
Bois de France	\$150	1989	+ 1/4	100	—	Over 6-month Libor.
Bois de France	\$ 50	1987	11	95 1/2	12.26	Noncallable.
Bois de France	\$100	1990	11 1/2	100	11 1/2	Noncallable. 20% payable on subscription and balance in July 1983.
Bois de France	\$125	1991	+ 1/4	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5 1/2%. Payable on Jan. 12, issuer has option to call at par at the end of any interest period.
Sweden	\$200	1995	+ 1/4	100	—	Over average of bid and offered rates for 4-month eurodollars. Redeemable in 1991.
Sweden	DM 150	1989	8 1/4	100	8 1/4	Noncallable.
Switzerland	Sw 100	1993	8 1/4	99	8.68	Noncallable. Sinking fund to start in 1989 to produce 8-yr. average life.
Ireland	Scu 30	1990	12 1/2	open	—	First callable at 101 in 1987. Payable on Jan. 13. Price to be set Dec. 29.
Thomson Brandt Int'l	Scu 40	1987	12 1/2	open	—	Noncallable. Price to be set Dec. 23.

## Economists Say 1983 Might Be More Stable

(Continued from Page 7)

example, will benefit because oil is priced in dollars.

Jeffrey Hanna, a Salomon Brothers economist in New York, said that his firm "doesn't see any immediate change in oil prices — it will be more like next March or so." He said that the firm's oil analysts believe "that the spot price has been ticking up in anticipation of more than anticipated unity."

But Mr. Aldred and Mr. Quinn said that lower oil prices would give industry more money for self-financing and allow governments to cut deficits. "This combination," they wrote, "along with a greater willingness by investors to look to a happier future will allow bond yields to decline further over the course of the next two years."

Mr. Hanna said that the impact on the bond markets of lower oil prices would be fewer dollars flowing into bonds and less money flowing into dollar bonds.

Bankers Trust's Ms. Bluff said that as the dollar weakened against the Deutsche mark and the yen, it was likely that the already evident move into DM- and yen-denominated Eurobonds would continue.

"It may start off as just new money flowing into yen and DM bonds," she said. "Maybe later there will be portfolio realignments. The timing is hard to judge because the level of world economic activity next year will be quite flat."

No one anticipates any sharp movement in the Eurobond market, for the first quarter at least.

"The bond market will continue to remain stable," said Richard Wotanka, Eurobond manager for European Banking Co. in London. "There are still many companies that need to finance down their floating-rate debt." From an investors' viewpoint, he said he didn't expect any major selloff, and he added that there would be a "continued movement toward quality."

Mitchell Shivers, director of the placement division at Samuel Montagu & Co. in London, agreed. "There will be generally positive conditions in the first quarter," he said. "People will still make money in bond markets in the first quarter — with all the necessary caveats attached for anything longer."

"From an issuer's standpoint," Citibank's Mr. Lothian said, "your basic straight issue is the route. You don't need a lot of gimmicks."

And from an investor's point of view, high prices on certain issues may be hiding what Mr. Hanna described as "exceptional" value. "Over intermediate term holding periods," he and Gioia Parente wrote, "high-coupon bonds — even callable bonds — now offer such a substantial yield advantage that they should outperform low- or current-coupon paper" whether interest rates decline by as much as 2 points or increase by the same amount.

He said that many investors were reluctant to buy paper selling at a premium but that in a scenario of rising interest rates, such paper would suffer less price erosion and would benefit from higher coupon income.

And if interest rates fell between 1 and 2 points, Salomon Brothers figures show that high-coupon bonds would perform as well as their low-coupon relatives. Asked if the yield on these issues wasn't remaining high as an indication of the risk involved, he said: "If anything you could argue that high coupons are less risky. You get income out of the form of interest, and they are less volatile than low-coupon issues."

EBG's Mr. Wotanka agreed: "They are currently out of line to too-great an extent. [Investors] do have a natural reluctance to paying too high a price."

Carl Gewirtz is on vacation.

## Direction of the Fed's Policy Remains Unclear

(Continued from Page 7)

count rate, to 8.5 percent from 9 percent.

Politically, the sparring between the Reagan administration and the newly resurgent Democrats in Congress over economic policy is just beginning. By its nature, the Federal Reserve System will be caught in the middle between Democrats who want to deal with unemployment quickly and a president who shares the same goals but seems to want to accomplish them more cautiously. The legislative boppers on Capitol Hill are filled with bills to bring the Fed under tighter control.

One way to understand what the Fed has been doing is to look at the growth rate of total reserves in the banking system, which the Fed controls directly. Since the end of June, total reserves of all banks and thrift institutions have risen at an annual rate of about 12.5 percent. By contrast, during the first half of 1982, bank reserves rose at a 3.2-percent annual rate.

The pace accelerated at the end of summer, with total bank reserves rising at a compound rate close to 19 percent. The money supply, which moves in tandem with changes in reserves, has shown a similar rate of gain.

Thus, while the central bank's repeated cuts in the discount rate

have been grabbing the headlines, the real work of monetary policy has been proceeding behind the scenes as traders at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York have increased bank reserves at a faster and faster clip by adding to the system's portfolio of government securities.

The money managers at the Fed assert that the recent surge in monetary expansion does not represent a basic change in policy, but rather is a temporary, technical adjustment to shifts in the banking system brought on by deregulation of deposit interest rates.

Mr. Volcker told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress recently, "We remain convinced that lasting recovery and growth must be sought in the framework of continuing progress toward price stability, and that the process of money and credit creation must remain appropriately restrained if we are to deal effectively with inflationary dangers."

Administration officials have been either supportive or circumspect concerning the Fed's latest moves. Martin Feldstein, the new chairman of President Ronald Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers, repeated at the National Press Club recently his view that Mr. Volcker was "doing a good job."

Beryl Sprinkel, undersecretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, argued in an interview that there were two possible interpretations of the increase in money supply growth. "One is that this is an aberration brought by shifting institutional forces, and that therefore you cannot hold rigorously to an M-1 target in the short run," he said. "But that will wash out shortly and we will find one day looking back on it all that it was strictly an aberration, that there wasn't another soaring trend in money growth, and we'll be hunky-dory come spring."

The other possibility, he said, is that, "as in the past, there is a great tendency to say that this time it's different but that when we look back on it one day, it will really not be much different. We will find that massive money growth now runs the same risks that it's always run, bringing us back into inflation, or on the other hand, if you try to correct it quickly, snuffing out the recovery before it gets going very far."

He said he leaned toward the second viewpoint. "What the administration is trying to do is to determine as quickly as possible who's right, and once that's determined, the proper action ought to be reasonably obvious."

The Reagan administration came to Washington two years ago with clearly stated preferences for monetary policy, notwithstanding the nominal "independence" of the Federal Reserve Board within the overall apparatus of government. Growth in the money supply was to be stabilized and then steadily reduced to non-inflationary levels over a period of years. Mr. Sprinkel denies that there has been any change in that commitment. Both Mr. Sprinkel and Mr. Kudlow challenge the notion that their reticence to take the Fed to task for its recent policy reflects any loss of influence in Washington.

Plainly, however, the national political emphasis is shifting, and in the view of many private economists, both the administration and the Fed have responded.

## Nakasone Says Japan Won't Offer Third Package of Trade Measures

Reuters

TOYAMA, Japan — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Sunday that his government had no intention of producing a fresh package of measures to relieve pressures from trading partners seeking easier access to Japanese markets.

At a news conference in Toyama, Mr. Nakasone described current trade friction with the United States and the European Community as the most important situation Japan has been confronted with since the war.

He said his government was thinking of continuing to promote measures already taken to open Japanese markets to foreign goods, but stressed that Japan has "no intention of working out what is called the third market-opening package."

After a first set of trade measures in January, Japan announced in May a second package that included removal or reduction of 215 tariffs and expansion of some agricultural import quotas.

On the subject of agricultural



Yasuhiro Nakasone

imports, Mr. Nakasone said he hoped to take measures foreign countries would find reasonable and understandable, by promoting

reduction of tariffs, expansion of quotas, and simplification of test standards.

Mr. Nakasone's remarks followed the failure of U.S.-Japanese talks in Washington last Friday to reach agreement on agricultural trade.

The United States turned down Japanese offers to expand quotas on six agricultural items and lower import tariffs on about 40 others. Japanese sources said in Tokyo.

Japanese Agriculture Ministry sources said Saturday that the failure of the Washington talks would cause difficulties to working out new Japanese market-opening measures before Mr. Nakasone's planned visit to Washington next month.

According to Foreign Ministry sources in Tokyo, Japan's ambassador in Washington, Yoshio Okawara, was told by Mr. Nakasone on Saturday to attempt to improve Washington's understanding of the many domestic problems involved in meeting U.S. and European requests for more liberal trading conditions.

## AT&T Unit Criticizes Divestiture

By Merrill Brown  
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The first crack in the Bell System's united public posture on the company's forthcoming breakup has emerged with a warning from the chief executive of Pacific Telephone & Telegraph that divestiture will leave his company in an unsteady financial condition.

Donald E. Guinn, Pacific chairman, said in an affidavit filed in federal court in Washington last week that the restructuring of the company's balance sheet necessary for the January 1984 breakup of American Telephone & Telegraph will leave it burdened with too much debt. He said: "I am of the opinion that the plan leaves Pacific in a disadvantageous financial condition and does not divest Pacific in a 'sound-balance-sheet' condition."

The affidavit was among eight submitted to U.S. District Judge Harold Greene in conjunction with the filing of AT&T's plans for divestiture. Of the seven affidavits from chief executives of the regional telephone companies that will be spun off from AT&T a year from now, only Mr. Guinn's raised serious concerns about the AT&T plan.

Mr. Guinn's views were echoed in essence by John Bryson, chairman of the California Public Utilities Commission, who said he is concerned that the AT&T reorganization plan would leave Pacific "in such a weakened position that California telephone service would suffer."

"AT&T must accept its commitments to leave Pacific and the

other Bell operating companies in sound financial condition," Mr. Bryson said.

Pacific is in the worst financial condition of the 22 AT&T local telephone companies that are to be combined into seven new independent regional companies. Pacific and its wholly owned subsidiary, Bell Telephone Co. of Nevada, will be one of the seven regional companies.

Furthermore, the company's debt-to-equity ratio rose from 48.6 percent in 1973 to 59.1 percent in 1980. As of the close of 1981, the company was paying about 9.9 percent for its debt, above the Bell System average of 8.6 percent.

AT&T said Pacific's debt ratio will be down to 50 percent at the time of divestiture, although Mr. Guinn said the correct figure would be 54.4 percent when preferred stock is taken into consideration. The comparable figure for

the other divested phone companies will be 45 percent.

The California commission has been in a series of fierce fights with Pacific, part of the company's difficulty. It also owes \$1.2 billion in back federal taxes as a result of a dispute between the Bell System and the California commission over accounting practices. Pacific says that figure will rise to \$2 billion over the next four years. Legislation before Congress would reduce that tax burden.

Mr. Guinn said that without more assistance from AT&T, it would be "virtually impossible for Pacific to meet its normal capital needs" and "needed telephone service would have to be curtailed."

Charles Brown, AT&T chairman, said in a separate affidavit that, in acting to lower Pacific's debt ratio, the company has done all it can.

## Swiss Unit of J.P. Morgan Names Chief

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Paul M. Caron has been appointed general manager of J.P. Morgan (Suisse) S.A., a subsidiary of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. Based in Geneva, Mr. Caron succeeds Alain M. Collaz, who plans to leave the bank on Jan. 1.

Succeeding Mr. Caron in Brussels as general manager of Morgan's Belgian offices is Philippe L.J. Coppe. Mr. Coppe previously was head of general banking, Belgium offices. That position will be filled by Didier J. Cherpitel, previously managing director of Mor-

gan Guaranty Pacific Ltd. in Singapore.

In addition, Alois J. Wiederkehr, previously in Morgan's Zurich office, will be assigned to J.P. Morgan (Suisse) as head of personal banking, responsible for the bank's international private banking activities in Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Morgan's new international private banking unit in Frankfurt is headed by Hans Devin. Michael Fintelnot is joining Morgan's international private banking unit in New York as head of the West German and Swiss unit.

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Sales reported by NASD.

[illegible]

Option A price		Calls		Puts
25	40	2	3%	r

GAD129	9 1/2	r	r
25	34	r	r
25	34	r	r

[illegible]

Option & price		Calls		Puts	
Neerav	25	10	r	r	r
Neerav	25	10	r	r	r

4	4	5	2	5
2	4	4	5	7

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 11)







## CROSSWORD

**ACROSS**

1 Card game  
5 Aberdeen native  
9 Frank's law  
14 Pianist Gilels  
15 Poi source  
16 Saying  
17 Trs  
18 Bedouin  
19 Sheep linen fabric  
20 Comic strip  
21 Young socialite, for short  
24 Common verb  
25 Comic-strip hero created by Bob Kane  
28 Faithful  
31 Thea predecessor  
34 Of a region  
35 Red and Black  
36 Passage for Pompey  
37 Creators of 20 and 45 Across  
40 Exultant title the Teller  
41 Method  
42 A boy of thirteen, once  
43 Thrifty  
44 Pumper  
45 Deceived  
46 Revenant agency  
47 Posing  
48 Comic strip  
49 Came up  
50 Tiller  
58 Campbell of football  
60 Addition to a bill or contract  
61 Role for Marie Wilson: 1949

**DOWN**

2 Perceived  
3 Tender of tons in Taiwan  
4 Get one's goat  
5 Norwegian king  
6 Flower part  
7 Fort of ocean  
8 Bear mug  
9 Literary device  
10 Worship  
11 Secular  
12 Eskimo shode  
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27 Accumulate  
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31 Atlas feature  
32 Alabama city  
33 Mend  
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## WEATHER

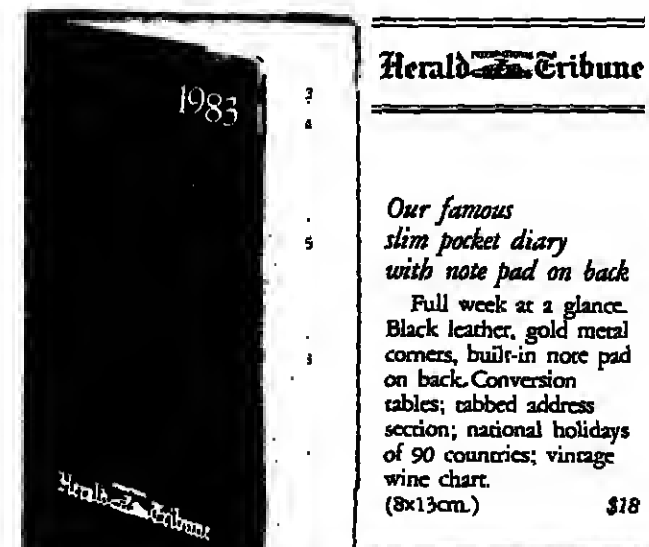
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OKLAHOMA	12	5	OVERCAST	12	5
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PENNSYLVANIA	12	5	OVERCAST	12	5
RHODE ISLAND	12	5	OVERCAST	12	5
SOUTH CAROLINA	12	5	OVERCAST	12	5
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TEXAS	12	5	OVERCAST	12	5
UTAH	12	5	OVERCAST	12	5
Vermont	12	5	OVERCAST	12	5
VIRGINIA	12	5	OVERCAST	12	5
WASHINGTON	12	5	OVERCAST	12	5
WEST VIRGINIA	12	5	OVERCAST	12	5
WISCONSIN	12	5	OVERCAST	12	5
WYOMING	12	5	OVERCAST	12	5

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

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Our pocket diary was an instant success when we introduced it 3 years ago. Now our new hit is the unique wallet that holds everything — including the diary — without a trace of bulk. Both items in rich black leather, personalized with your initials in gold.

This duo is the perfect way to organize all those little things you need to carry. And the gold-stamped initials make it a great gift idea for business associates and friends.



Herald Tribune

Our famous slim pocket diary with note pad on back

Full week at a glance. Black leather, gold metal corners, built-in note pad on back. Conversion tables; tabbed address section; national holidays of 90 countries; vintage wine chart. (8x13cm.) \$18

Unique IHT wallet

Ingenuously designed to hold the IHT diary plus space for 4 credit cards, a gold metal pen securely anchored in a leather holder, the famous IHT "pull-out" memo pad, and a pocket for notes and business cards. Fine black leather, black silk lining, gold metal corners and your initials in gold. (9.5x14cm.) \$30

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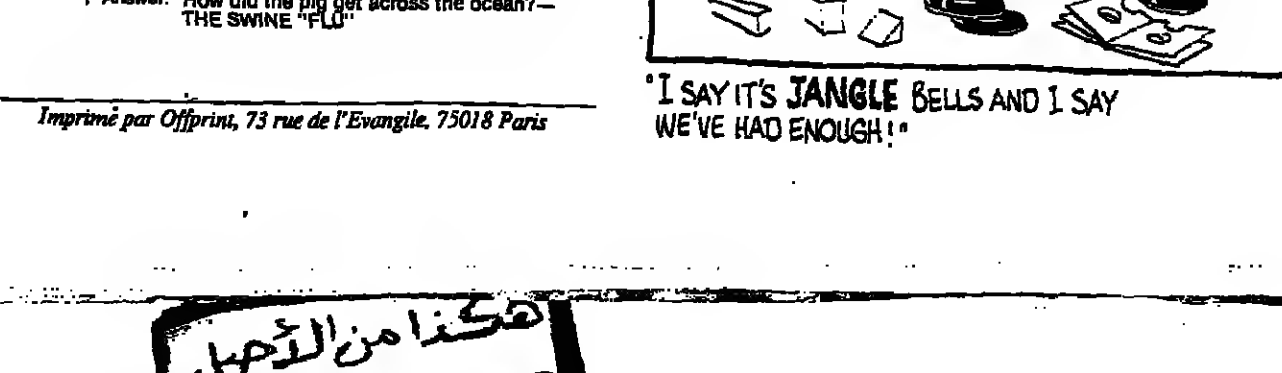
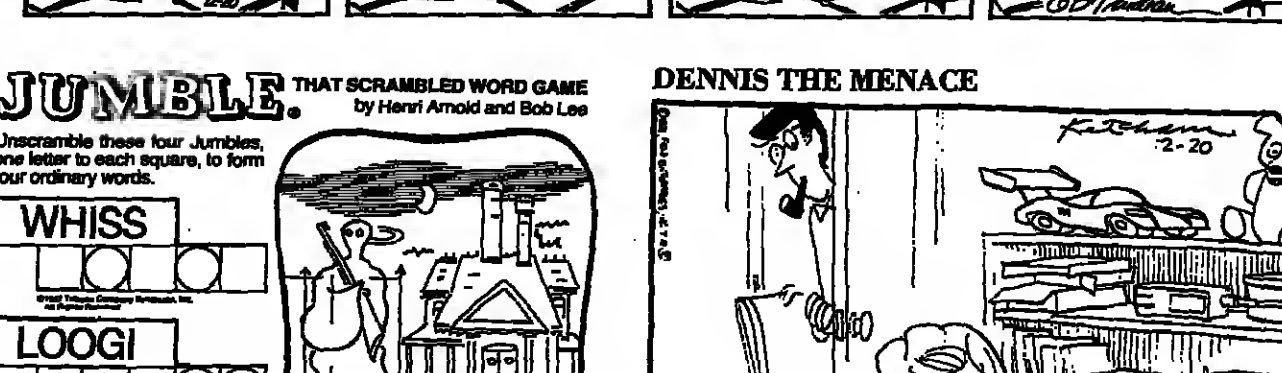
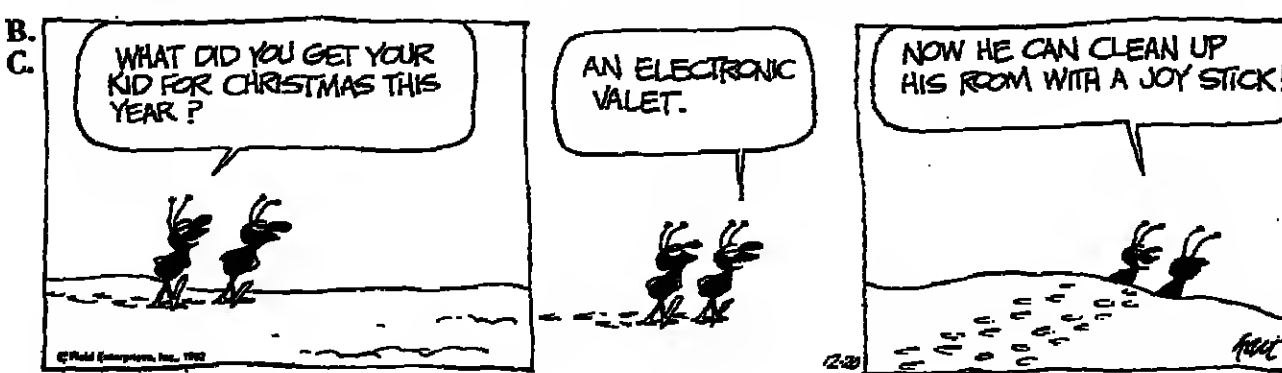
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## BOOKS

## MISTRAL'S DAUGHTER

By Judith Krantz. 331 pp. \$15.95.

Crown Publishers, 1 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

I BEGAN reading "Mistral's Daughter" as you read a story that is not necessarily a work of art, but which offers a certain pleasure, just as sitting in a sidewalk cafe and watching people pass, for example, is a pleasure. And on that level, Judith Krantz's third novel works pretty well.

She captures the feeling of Paris in the early 1920s with the efficiency of a writer who has put in time at research. Krantz knows something about how painters work, and her portrait of Julien Mistral is colorful in the way that popular, romanticized biographies of artists are. Paris is a great help to any novel, and the author makes what she can of it.

When Maggy, the first of her heroines in this saga of three generations, is jilted by Mistral, she finds a rich American lover and it's interesting to see how they collaborate in learning how a woman should be kept.

"Mistral's Daughter" says a little when the rich American lover suddenly and improbably dies of a heart attack and Maggy, who has a small daughter, enters the modeling business in New York City. Though Krantz seems knowledgeable about this field, too, it isn't as appealing, at least to me, as painting in Paris.

Also, a book that is in effect written without what might be called a style, begins to tire the reader after a few hundred pages. Everything in the world has a style — except a certain kind of popular novel, which has only a method, or a plan — and this absence of a human presence behind the pages throws all the weight of the narrative on the characters. It was then that I began to notice how undiminished they were.

Mistral, the painter, is obsessed with painting. Maggy, the young Frenchwoman, is obsessed with love; Kate, the American woman, is obsessed with power. Everybody has a controlling theme, which is the fatal flaw in novels like this. The men are always so handsome and such unfailingly marvelous lovers, and as for the women, each one is more beautiful than the last.

I began to grumble to myself. Just how beautiful can a woman be? Why do popular novels have to strain so at beauty? Can't they imagine anything else? It's a dull kind of romanticism — or is it more like snobbery? Mistral's first dealer, Avigador, is a nobly forgiving. Maggy, Kate's daughter by Mistral, is too petty. Mistral himself is too monolithic: he has no details, no ordinary humanity, other than playing boules.

All the older people in the book save sensitive, half-wise things, give yourself a chance, my dear, listen to your heart; try to understand him, or her; you must guard your independence, and so on.

It's disappointing, too, to think that the great Mistral can't paint unless he's in love with a woman whose skin catches the light in a certain way. There's a lot of schmaltz, which not everyone will find objectionable, but one theme in particular rubbed me the wrong way.

Maggy, her daughter Teddy and her granddaughter Faue are all part Jewish. Maggy and Teddy are Mistral's lovers and Faue is Teddy's child. When Faue finds out that, during the war, Mistral turned his fleeing Jewish friends away from his house in Provence, she begins to hate him. His defense is that he is not a painter and that he turned them away in order to go to work.

This is too tricky an issue to be dealt with in an atmosphere of sentimental clichés. For all I know, Krantz is perfectly sincere, but she just isn't able or willing to bring enough moral weight to the events. I'm not asking for a complete description of the Holocaust — just a little more complicated human response to justify raising such questions.

There isn't much in the way of wit or even humor, in "Mistral's Daughter," but then, as Nietzsche said, jokes are often the epitaphs of emotion — and it's easy emotion we're buying and selling here.

Maggy, Teddy and Faue all look younger than they actually are. Maybe this is the difference between entertainment and serious fiction; seriousness ages you. Also, I think Krantz shows her true colors in this passage in which Faue looks at her father's paintings: "What was this? What was this leading symphony of flying paint? What were these huge canvases breathing life; this feeling of creation so glad, so generous that it had wings stronger than an eagle's? From what place came the rhythm that charged through the studio with majestic thunder?"

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

BEGINNERS could all learn something from the declarer's play on the diagrammed deal, and an expert will find East would have an interesting problem to solve.

North and South stagger into a shaky three-no-trump contract on misfitting hands. North is primarily to blame for his three-club rebid suggests extra values that he does not have. But his overbidding does not reap its just reward.

West naturally leads a spade, and South studies the dummy gloomily. He has nine tricks, but the opening lead has cut his communications before he can unblock the diamond ace. However, he sees that he can survive against routine defense.

The key play is to hold up the spade ace for exactly one round. East wins the queen, and is likely to return a low spade. Now South can pounce with his ace and discard the diamond ace from the dummy. He then claims nine tricks, announcing that he will cash his diamonds and then take two heart winners.

An expert East should see through the plot by considering what hand South can have to justify his hiding. He must have virtually all the missing high cards, and certainly has the spade ace and a good diamond suit.

With this in mind, East should see what is about to happen if he perseveres woodenly with spades. And he should also see that he can leave the

declarer stranded in the dummy. He should cash the ace and king of clubs, paradoxically playing to establish dummy's long suit. When the queen falls, he must cash the club jack and lead the heart queen or a diamond.

In either event West will eventually score three heart tricks to defeat the contract by three tricks. Of course, if East throws dummy in with a diamond he should "unblock" his heart queen as soon as that suit is led.

If East finds this plan, he will balk in post-mortem praise while North is the target of criticism for his bidding.

NORTH (D)			
♠	AK542		
♥			
♦	Q85432		
♣			
WEST			
♠	J82		
♥	QJ9876		
♦	Q743		
♣	Q10		
EAST			
♠	AKQ974		
♥	QJ8		
♦	Q52		
♣	AKJ		
SOUTH			
♠	AK103		
♥	QJ		
♦	QKJ1098		
♣	63		

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: North 1♣, East 1♥, South 1NT, West 3♣. Pass. Pass. 3NT. Pass.

West led the spade two.

## RADIO NEWSCASTS

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

News of 0000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300 GMT									
Western Europe		25	11750	11	25400	41	7140	19	13870
m	KHz	25	11840			31	6410	16	13730
448	448	19	13870		South America	41	7140	19	13870
25	3955	13	13470	20	4055	25	11760	16	13730
49	5975	16	17885	41	12095	15	12095	13	21530
9620	9620	31	21470	41	71855	15	15070	11	25410
41	71710	11	25610	20	4210	19	13510		
7185				31	9419	16	13770	East Asia	East Asia
7200	North America	25	11905			19	13905	m	Hz
21	7200	West Africa	41	71710	13	21510		m	Hz
41	7410	m	KHz	41	11820	31	6410	16	13730
25	6730	m	KHz	41	11840	31	25650	41	6195
25	12095	41	7185	19	13540			31	9570
19	13070			15	15440				
		31	7210	16	17885			25	11730
			7420	16	17885	212	1411		11955
East Asia		31	9410	16	13770	41	6195	19	13870
			9580	11	25620			19	13870
m	KHz	25	11750			41	7140	16	13770
41	7185	25	11850		Atlantic	41	7145		
7220	7220	19	13900	212	1411	21	7150	16	13770
41	7410	16	13770	25	11955	25	11955	13	21530
9610	9610	13	21710	25	11955	19	13870	11	25450

## VOICE OF AMERICA

Broadcasts on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during the year into periods of cities and times									
Western Europe			East Asia		South Asia		Africa		
in	hrs	min	in	hrs	in	hrs	in	hrs	min
339	19.7	1545	42.2	7.15	47.7	7.15	47.7	7.15	6.45
251	19.7	1545	47.7	7.15	47.7	7.15	47.7	7.15	6.45
75.4	39.95	49.7	40.4	20.1	19.7	19.75	25.4	19.75	19.75
30.1	39.95	49.7	40.4	20.1	19.7	19.75	25.4	19.75	19.75
49.4	60.0	36.9	97.00	20.1	97.00	15.9	17.46	19.7	15.46
41.8	72.0	36.9	97.00	20.1	97.00	15.9	17.46	19.7	15.46
25.5	97.70	19.7	1545	11.5	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9
25.5	117.0	19.7	1545	11.5	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9
19.7	1545	19.7	1545	11.5	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9

## RADIO CANADA INTERNATIONAL

Suggested times are GMT					
Western Europe	1900-2100	2100-2300	2300-0100	0100-0300	0300-0500
Central Europe	1900-2100	2100-2300	2300-0100	0100-0300	0300-0500
Eastern Europe	1900-2100	2100-2300	2300-0100	0100-0300	0300-0500
North America	1900-2100	2100-2300	2300-0100	0100-0300	0300-0500
South America	1900-2100	2100-2300	2300-0100	0100-0300	0300-0500
Africa	1900-2100	2100-2300	2300-0100	0100-0300	0300-0500
Asia	1900-2100	2100-2300	2300-0100	0100-0300	0300-0500
Oceania	1900-2100	2100-2300	2300-0100	0100-0300	0300-0500

## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WHISS

LOOGI

GRAHAN

HERTIE

WHAT THE GUARD AT THE HAUNTED HOUSE SAID.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: O O O O O O O O THERE ?

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: UNWED SKULL PAYOFF FIGURE

Answer: How did the pig get across the ocean? — THE SWINE "FLO"

## DENNIS THE MENACE



هكذا من الرجل



SPORTS

# Redskins Clinch Playoff Spot With 15-14 Defeat of Giants

WASHINGTON — Mark Moseley's 21st straight field goal helped the Redskins clinch a playoff spot with a 15-14 victory over the New York Giants.

The Redskins survived five first downs — four intercepted — pushing to 6-1. The Giants (3-10) were held to 1-4.

Washington scored the Redskins' first touchdown on a 22-yard run by Terry Allen, who scored on a 10-yard pass from Steve Cox.

Allen passed 28 yards to Terry Allen, who scored on a 10-yard pass from Steve Cox.

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The Bears tied the score 7-7 with 8:55 remaining in the game when rookie quarterback Jim McMahon hit tight end Emory Moorehead on a 9-yard scoring pass. The 69-yard, six-play drive was set up by McMahon's 45-yard pass.

## FOOTBALL ROUNDUP

screen pass to Matt Suhey on the opening play of the match.

Browns 10, Steelers 9

In Cleveland, third-string fullback Johnny Davis scored on a 1-yard plunge, and a sturdy defense helped Cleveland break a three-game losing streak with a 10-9 victory over the fading Pittsburgh Steelers.

The Browns (3-4) also scored on a 44-yard field goal by Matt Suhey. The Browns' final two points with six seconds left when punter Steve Cox took an intentional safety.

The Steelers scored the game's final two points with six seconds left when punter Steve Cox took an intentional safety.

Vikings 34, Lions 31

In Pontiac, Michigan — Tommy Kramer threw for three touchdowns to the first half, including a 40-yard pass to Leo Lewis, to lead Minnesota to a 34-31 victory over Detroit.

Kramer threw scoring passes of 15 yards to Terry LeCount and 5 yards to Lewis before his last-gasp touchdown pass of the half to Lewis that covered 39 yards and gave the Vikings a 24-7 halftime lead.

After intermission, the Lions scored on a 24-yard field goal by Eddie Murray, a 1-yard dive by Billy Sims with 11:28 to play and a 7-yard pass from Gary Danielson to Horace King with 37 seconds left to pull within 34-24.

The outcome was not in doubt but Detroit made it interesting at the end when Robbie Martin recovered an onside kick and Danielson connected with Thompson on a 47-yard pass to the Vikings' 1-yard line with 19 seconds to go. Thompson then caught a 1-yard pass to close out the scoring.

Raiders 37, Rams 31

In Los Angeles, on Saturday, Marcus Allen ran 11 yards for a touchdown with 29 seconds remaining in the game to help the Los Angeles Raiders clinch a playoff berth with a 37-31 victory over the Los Angeles Rams.

The Raiders, who play in the Los Angeles Coliseum but still make their homes in Oakland,

raised their record to 6-1. The Rams, who abandoned Los Angeles for nearby Anaheim in 1979, fell to 1-6 in their worst season in 20 years.

"It was a brutal game," said Allen, who scored three touchdowns in the game. "There was a lot of name-calling. We were fighting for pride. We were saying things we didn't mean and we were trying to win it for our fans. This is the beginning of a great rivalry."

Dolphins 20, Jets 19

In Miami, the New York Jets failed in their attempt to clinch an American Conference playoff spot, losing to Miami, 20-19, on Uwe von Schamann's 47-yard field goal with three seconds left.

The decision ended the Jets' five-game winning streak, which began after the Dolphins defeated them, 45-28, at Shea Stadium in the first game of the season.

Don Strock relieved starting quarterback David Woodley late in the final period and launched the winning drive with 1:49 left. Strock completed 6 of 7 passes to move the Dolphins from their 17 to the Jets' 30 — where von Schamann kicked the winning field goal.

## Ohio State and Auburn Win Finales

### Holiday Bowl

United Press International

SAN DIEGO — Tim Spencer, a tailback, ran for 167 yards and two touchdowns, including a dazzling 61-yard scoring burst, to power Ohio State to a 47-17 rout of Brigham Young in the fifth annual Holiday Bowl here Friday night.

Jimmy Gayle also scored a pair of touchdowns for Ohio State as the Buckeyes closed their season with a seventh consecutive victory.

Brian Hansen, a BYU linebacker, said his team seemed to be guessing wrong all night. "We always seemed to make the wrong defensive calls, and our offensive plays were the right ones for almost every defensive set," he said.

Steve Young, the Brigham Young quarterback, completed 27 of 46 passes for 343 yards. Ohio State's Mike Tomczak completed 11 of 19 for 132 yards.

Leading at halftime, 17-10, Ohio State took the second-half kickoff and scored at 8:51 of the third period on Vaughn Broadnax's 1-yard run to make it 24-10. Garcia Lane intercepted a pass for the Buckeyes on BYU's next possession, and Ohio State made it 31-10 on a 17-yard run by Spencer.

Brigham Young fumbled the ensuing kickoff, and Ohio State recovered. They made the score 34-10 on a 37-yard field goal by Rich Spangler.

In the final period, Ohio State scored again on Gayle's 1-yard plunge, and BYU scored its only points of the second half on a 13-yard touchdown pass from Young to Gordon Hudson to make it 41-17. The Buckeyes closed out the scoring in the last two minutes on Gayle's 5-yard run.

### Tangerine Bowl

United Press International

ORLANDO, Florida — Randy Campbell's precision passing set up two second-quarter touchdowns by Bo Jackson, helping Auburn roll to a 33-26 victory over Boston College in the 37th annual Tangerine Bowl here Saturday.

Campbell was named the game's Most Valuable Player after completing 10 passes on 16 attempts for 177 yards.

"I had more fun tonight than any time since I've been playing football," Campbell said. "We had a few mistakes, but overall we were ready to play."

Jackson, a freshman who gave up a big-money baseball contract with the New York Yankees to go to Auburn, scored on runs of 1 and 7 yards and finished with 64 yards on 14 carries.

The other Tiger touchdowns came on a 3-yard jaunt by reserve running back Willie Howell in the second quarter and a 15-yard sprint by Scott Pratt in the third. Al Del Greco added field goals of 19 and 23 yards.

Auburn, making its 14th bowl appearance, finished the season at 9-3. Boston College dropped to 8-3-1.

Boston College, in its first bowl appearance since the 1943 Orange Bowl, scored on its first possession of the game, when quarterback Doug Flutie breezed up the middle from 5 yards out to cap a 79-yard, 12-play drive.

The other Boston College touchdowns came on a 2-yard touchdown pass from Flutie to tight end Scott Nizolek early in the final period and a 16-yard touchdown pass to Brian Brennan as time ran out.

## Cathomen Holds Off Austrians in Downhill

United Press International

SANTA CRISTINA, Italy — Conradin Cathomen of Switzerland, who had to qualify two years ago in competition at Santa Cristina, won Sunday's World Cup downhill ski race ahead of a wave of determined Austrian challengers.

Cathomen, 23, clocked a winning time of 2:09.54 minutes on the freshly fallen snow. Second was Erwin Reisch of Austria, last year's winner, in 2:09.87, less than half a second faster than his third-placed teammate, Franz Klammer, who clocked 2:10.09.

"It's great to win after having to qualify in past years," Cathomen said after his triumph was assured. "The course was rough, but not like it was three days ago during practice. There was some hard snow in the turns."

The Santa Cristina results were combined with finishes in last Sunday's supergiant slalom at Val d'Isere, France.

Fourth on Sunday was Urs Räber of Switzerland in 2:10.12, just ahead of Ken Read, a Canadian, who clocked 2:10.39.

The Austrians, whose reputation as high-speed fanatics makes them dangerous competitors in the

downhill, placed six skiers among the top 10.

Klammer, the Olympic gold medalist in 1976, said he was not particularly disappointed by his third place. "It could be better, but it's OK," the bearded Klammer said. "I didn't really expect Cathomen to win, though. It was a surprise for me."

Klammer also said the fresh snow that fell Saturday night helped to soften the sometimes treacherous piste, which drops 839 meters through the Italian Alps. The first of two downhill races here had been scheduled for Saturday but was canceled because of fog.

Organizers decided to run the second scheduled downhill on Monday, and the decision did not please Read, whose team had been planning to fly home for the Christmas holidays on Monday.

"We have to stay and race if we want to compete in the World Cup," Read said. "Our team is already budgeted for the entire cup season, and the extra expense of changing air tickets won't help the finances. We're left holding the bill."

Franz Heinzer of Switzerland, seventh Sunday, took the honors in the combined, ahead of compatriots Peter Müller and Peter Lüscher.



Conradin Cathomen

## SPORTS BRIEFS

### WBA to Discuss Weaver-Dokes Fight

LAS VEGAS (UPI) — The World Boxing Association will hold an emergency executive meeting in Miami on Dec. 27 to discuss the recent Weaver-Dokes heavyweight title fight.

Ed Brown, the WBA vice president, said Friday that the WBA must decide what to do about the fight earlier this month in Las Vegas, where referee Joey Curtis stopped the bout in the first round and awarded Mike Weaver's crown to challenger Michael Dokes. Brown said the organization would consider two options: a rematch, or a fight between Weaver and one of the top 10 contenders with the winner to meet Dokes for the title.

Don Manuel, Weaver's manager, apologized for calling the fight a fix. "I think Curtis just panicked because of the Duk Koo Kim incident," Manuel said. Kim died several days after being knocked out by champion Ray Mancini in their World Boxing Council lightweight title fight. Weaver also has apologized to the Nevada Athletic Commission for saying after the bout that promoter Don King and others had conspired to pick a referee who would stop the bout quickly.

### IOC Hails Paralyzed Soviet Gymnast

MOSCOW (AP) — Elena Mukhina, the Soviet gymnast who was paralyzed in a training accident just before the 1980 Moscow Olympics, received a special award from the International Olympic Committee on Sunday.

The 22-year-old athlete sat in a wheelchair as IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch placed a silver wheel around her neck to honor "her contribution to the Olympic movement and also her humane qualities." Mukhina defeated Romania's Nadia Comaneci for the all-around title at the 1978 world championships.

### Timetable Set for World Cup Bids

ZURICH (AP) — The International Football Federation announced Saturday that it will make its final decision Oct. 5 on the site of the 1986 World Cup soccer finals following the withdrawal of Colombia as host country.

Brazil, Mexico, Canada and the United States were given until Jan. 10 to formalize their bids. João Havelange, president of FIFA, said that the FIFA executive committee would decide the host country at a meeting May 19-20 in Stockholm and that the chosen country would have three years to prepare for the 24-team finals.

The executive committee also approved eligibility guidelines which, in effect, would allow professional players on national teams in next year's qualifying round of the Olympic soccer tournament. Negotiations on the new eligibility guidelines are to continue with the International Olympic Committee.

### Czechs Rebound in Izvestia Hockey

MOSCOW (AP) — Czechoslovakia trounced West Germany, 11-2, at the Izvestia hockey tournament Sunday, a day after being upset by Finland, 3-2.

The Soviet Union beat Sweden, 5-4, and leads the five-country tournament with a 3-0 mark. Czechoslovakia is next at 2-1, while Finland is 1-1 and Sweden is 1-2. West Germany has lost all three of its games.

The tournament, which ends next Wednesday, is the last big warmup for Europe's top national teams before the 1983 World Championships next spring in West Germany.

### NHL to Investigate Hallway Brawl

MONTREAL (UPI) — The National Hockey League has ordered an investigation of a fight between Montreal's Chris Nilan and Vancouver's Curt Fraser that moved from the ice to a hallway outside the team's dressing rooms at the Vancouver Coliseum last Wednesday.

"It's not a matter of injury, it's just their general conduct," Brian O'Neill, the NHL executive vice president, said Friday. A fight in the hallway was "considerably different" than one on the ice, he said. Nilan and Fraser continued the fight in the hallway after being ejected from the game.

### Norwegian Captures Nordic Opener

DAVOS, Switzerland (Combined Dispatches) — Pal Gunnar Mikkelsen of Norway won the opening event of the World Cup cross-country ski season Saturday, a 15-kilometer event. Mikkelsen was clocked in 36:12.2 minutes, 25 seconds ahead of Hakon Holte, also of Norway. Defending world champion Bill Koch of the United States was fourth.

Mearwhile in Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, Matti Nikamen of Finland jumped 87 meters to edge three Norwegians and win the opening event of the World Cup for ski jumping Saturday. Olan Hansson was second with 86.5 meters. The second jump was canceled due to wind and snow.

### French Yacht Leads World Solo Race

SYDNEY (Reuters) — The French yacht Credit Agricole sailed into Sydney from Cape Town on Sunday to win the second leg of the round-the-world solo race. The 17-meter yacht, skippered by Philippe Jeantot, sailed the 11,100 kilometer (6,900-mile) course in 36 days. It also won the first leg of the race, from Newport, Rhode Island, to Cape Town.

Race organizers said the British yacht Gypsy Moth V, only hours behind Jeantot, had run aground Saturday night on Grib Island, about 400 kilometers north east of Sydney, and began to break up in heavy seas. The Gypsy Moth's skipper, Desmond Hampton, was reported safe. The Sydney-to-Rio de Janeiro leg of the 40,000-kilometer race will begin Jan. 16.

### Russian, W. German Set Swim Marks

GOTEBURG, Sweden (UPI) — Vladimir Salnikov of the Soviet Union cut six seconds off his 1,500-meter freestyle world record at the European Short-Course swimming championships Sunday, clocking 14 minutes 37.60 seconds.

In the 800-meters, Salnikov has a world best 7:48.24 and, with Saturday's world record 400-meter freestyle time of 3:42.96, the 22-year-old student further underlined his long-distance freestyle supremacy.

He was the star attraction of the competition, along with Michael Gross of West Germany, who clocked 1:56.18 in the 200-meter butterfly final Saturday to beat his own record by two hundredths of a second.

### Russian Sets Weightlifting Record

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Leonid Taranenko of the Soviet Union lifted 196 kilograms (431.2 pounds) on Saturday to set a world record for the snatch in the heavyweight (110 kilo) category. The lift broke the previous record of 195.5 kilos, set by Yuri Zakharovich, also of the Soviet Union.

## Rosberg Accepts His Award World Driving Champion

The Associated Press

— Keke Rosberg of Finland accepted his award here Friday for the 1982 world driving championship, but the ceremony overshadowed by the death of Colin Chapman, the pioneer of sports car design.

The ceremony opened with a Chaparral from International Sport Federation and a body, the International Federation, read by the Balastre, president of

the first Finn to win a Prix de la Champion, laughter when he made his speech in Finnish. "I was responsible for me my native language on son, even though the line of motor racing is Eng-

lish," he said. "Honestly, I don't make speeches easily, and I really make them better in English. So this had my mistakes I made."

Rosberg won the title despite winning only one race, which has brought some criticism of the championship points system and suggestions for reform.

"I think my championship was fairly won," Rosberg said. "I think the title should go to the man who has the best total of finishes throughout the season."

Salazar Changes Teams

Eliseo Salazar of Chile has signed to drive for English team March in next year's Formula One world championship. Reuters reported from Santiago, Salazar, who raced for ATS, another British manufacturer, in 1980 and 1981, said he would be March's No. 1 driver.

Chapman: Racing's Revolutionary Designer

By Steve Potter

NEW YORK — Colin Chapman died last week at the age of 49, the father of the modern racing car. A brilliant engineer whose Lotus half a dozen world championships, Chapman is most of the significant in race-car design of two decades.

Andretti, who won the world Driving Championship Team Lotus, compared and another former no Ferrari. "After these no others," he said, "was a brilliant individual built his first Lotus in spare time from his job as an engineer. It was not a or even a new car. Chapman was a lightened street car, but within he had quit the aircraft and established himself as a line of cars suitable the street and the race

at Lotus Formula One car in Monte Carlo in 1958, years later Stirling Moss race in a privately owned

me when most racing cars it from heavy steel tubes, it's creations were light to the point of fragility not until 1962 that he how to build a car that very light but stronger car that he had built be-

ing construction tech- developed the Lotus 25, a chassis made of aluminum, together to form a rigid



Keke Rosberg

## Evert Overwhelms Austin, 6-0, 6-0

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — With stunning ease, Chris Evert Lloyd routed Tracy Austin, 6-0, 6-0, on Saturday and set up a showdown with Martina Navratilova Sunday night in the final of the women's season-ending tennis championships.

The defeat was the worst in Austin's career as an amateur or professional. It was the first time she had been shut out in straight sets. The semifinal match took 48 minutes, and Austin won only 14 points.

"There's a first time for everything, I guess," the 20-year-old Californian said afterward. She added, "Chris just played fantastic."

The top-seeded Navratilova disposed of Hana Mandlikova, 7-6, 6-1, in the other semifinal before a crowd of 7,396 at Byrne Meadowlands Arena.

Asked if her match with Evert, who will be 28 on Tuesday, would settle the question of who should be the year's top player, Navratilova replied: "Plenty of people think No. 1 ranking is at stake. I don't feel that way, unless you want to turn this into a boxing match. Boxing comes down to the one match, but here we've been going at it all year. If you just go on statistics, like you would in football and baseball or anything else, I have the edge."

Navratilova has won 89 of 92 matches this year and 14 of 17 tournaments, including the French Open and Wimbledon. Evert's record is 75-5, including victories in the U.S. and Australian Opens. Navratilova leads, 2-1, in their 1982 meetings, with victories in finals at Wimbledon and Brighton, England. Evert won their most recent match, which went to three sets in Australia.

On the morning of the race Chapman asked Andretti, whose car owner was withdrawing from racing, to join Team Lotus. Andretti agreed, with one condition: that Chapman focus his full personal attention on the racing team.

The result was Chapman's most brilliant theoretical stroke. To harness the air that passed underneath the car, he developed an underbody that used the air to suck the car down onto the track. These cars were able to negotiate corners much faster than their competitors. Andretti won Lotus' sixth world championship two years later amid a design revolution in racing.

After Andretti won the title, Chapman's competitors caught and then passed him. Ugo Elio de Angelis piloted a Lotus 91 to victory at Monte Carlo last May. Team Lotus went almost four years without a victory.

At the time of Chapman's death, Lotus Cars, the company that built his luxurious grand touring cars, was awash in red ink, and British authorities were investigating the company's financial dealings with John Z. DeLorean, who had arranged funding of Lotus engineering.

But on the drawing board was another revolutionary racer, which featured an electronically controlled suspension system. It is not clear whether the team will continue or whether the car will race.

Fitzgerald made an angled volley off the return and waited at the oet to deliver the coup de grace — only to watch Alexander's desperate reply skip by him off the tape.

Alexander, 31, the only remaining seed in the 64-man draw, recovered his composure to take the tiebreaker, 10-8, on his third set point to keep the match alive, before a crowd of 4,700.

Although Alexander's greatest triumph came when he helped Australia win the Davis Cup final against Italy in 1977, he rated Sunday's victory as personally more fulfilling. He overcame a long problem that threatened to end his career several times in 1980 and 1981 and now feels he is playing better than ever.

Alexander later teamed with Fitzgerald to win the doubles title, 6-4, 7-6, against another Australian pair, Craig Miller and Cliff Letcher.

Players and officials appear divided over whether this final should settle the issue. Mandlikova, who led, 3-0 and then 4-2, in the first-set tiebreaker before Navratilova took control, said: "If Chris wins this tournament, for sure she should be No. 1. I think it is a very important match. Whoever wins the match is No. 1."

Ted Tinling, the tennis fashion designer and a longtime follower of women's tennis, concurred. He termed the \$300,000 season-ending event a major championship. "I've been brought up to respect the biggies," he said, endorsing the winner as No. 1.

Navratilova is No. 1 in the Women's Tennis Association ranking, with Evert second. They have met 48 times, with Evert leading, 30-18.

There is no officially recognized body for world rankings. The International Tennis Federation has a three-member committee (Ann Jones, Althea Gibson and Margaret duPont) who will vote after Sunday's match. Leading international tennis periodicals also publish annual rankings. Last year Evert was the consensus No. 1, although she did not win this event.

Evert's victory was her 42d in 43 matches since Wimbledon. But it was the first time she had played Austin since last year's semifinal here, which Austin won, 6-1, 6-2, en route to the title.

Austin, the only player with a career edge on Evert (over 9-8), looked particularly impressive in a 6-4, 6-4 triumph over Andrea Jaeger Friday night in the quarterfinals. But there is something about the Lloyd-Austin rivalry that transcends scores. Much of their baseline duels is mental, often dependent on moods, which explains why eight of their matches have resulted in one-sided romps.

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